THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,662—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 8, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 21 to
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 23-12 per
"Glentromie" ... ... } doz. bottles
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
				Tuesday.
BL PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th July
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th "
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil ...	30th "
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th "
BL PEKIN	3929	550	T. Harris	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheil.....	27th "
BL THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th July
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne.....	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.....	15th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every forthight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	10th July	19th Aug.
D. BALDUINO.....	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	29th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.....	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 190, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO.....	On the 10th July 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 2, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	C. Hechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger.....	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 180.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....	A. Lussich	4,200	600	20th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RION.....	B. Vidos.....	3,500	550	11th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th June 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1889 at noon, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.
Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

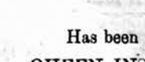
CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM.....	3,000	C. Alexanderson	13th July.

PASSAGES are now available by this steamer at moderate rates. The Cabins and Saloon are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to passage-money, cabin plan, &c., apply to—
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Forbes St., Bombay. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

£6,582,529
Has been paid in claims by the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Since its Establishment
in
1857.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Busaire, Fao, and Bushire, or the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 11th July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 31st July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th July.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, complete with Copper Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and instructions for use. Especially adapted for collection of heavy downfalls of rain. Rs. 10-8.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THOMAS'S "PALL MALL" PLATES

ARE AT ONCE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS Season has seen the issue of a New and Perfected Series, made entirely by Machinery, hence absolutely uniform in quality. Their Success has been enormous, the Demand having already increased tenfold. They are made in two Grades.
EXTRA RAPID, instantaneous, a richly coated *Plate, suitable for all.*

Size	4½	5	6½	7½	8½	9	10	12	15
	3½	4	4¾	4½	6½	7	8	10	12
Per dozen	Rs. 1-6	2-0	2-12	3-10	5-4	6-14	7-12	13-12	22-0

THICKLY COATED LANDSCAPE.—This Plate has a Film of double the usual thickness, and is specially recommended as being less liable to halation, *blurring, &c., than any other Plate yet introduced.* Should be always used for Landscapes and Interiors and may be used in the Studio.

Size.....	4½	6½	8½	9	10	12
	3½	4¾	6½	7	8	10
Per dozen	Rs... 1-8	3-8	6-0	6-12	9-0	12-8

AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending 31st March, 1889, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
Holders of "Bearer" Shares will receive payment, on or after 17th instant, on presentation of the Coupons at the Office here.
By Order of the Directors,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Bombay, July 5, 1889. Manager.

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.

KEMP'S INVALID BRANDY ...	per doz.	Rs.	30	0
I. PRUNIER'S 1 star	do. ...	"	36	0
Do. 2 do.	do. ...	"	42	0
Do. 3 do.	do. ...	"	48	0

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.
COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for Constipation, Liver Derangements, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.
Price 12 Ans. per Bottle.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST LANDED a brand-new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.
Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS by Watson of Lowestoft.
Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

TO BE LET.
A well-furnished HOUSE on Palli Hill, Bandora, for three or four months, now in the occupation of Mr. J. F. H. Graham.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.
With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.
THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.
The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with
Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.
A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.
In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.
DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS & CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

COCA WINE
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Is a valuable Tonic.
It stimulates the nervous system.
It elevates the mental faculties.
Is strongly recommended in case of exhaustion.
Is a stimulant in cases of sunstroke and diarrhœa.
It appeases hunger and thirst.
It sustains the physical powers of the body.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-8 & Rs. 4 per bottle.
It is a combination of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potassium.
It is of the greatest possible value in all cases requiring treatment for secondary symptoms and in scrofula or other diseases of the skin.
It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.
Re. 1-4 per jar.
It is an elegant and most efficient preparation.
It combines all the essentials of a good dentifrice.
Is a perfect cleanser and preserver of the teeth.
Is a preventative of toothache.
It imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth.

SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES (IMPROVED).
As. 14, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Is a palatable and easily assimilated preparation.
Is a valuable tonic.
It restores the nerve and brain power.
It increases the appetite.
Is an invigorator of the digestive organs.
Is suited to delicate persons and children.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOUSE. PHENYLE FOR THE STABLE.
THE BEST DISINFECTANT EVER INVENTED.
EFFICIENT—CHEAP—NON-DANGEROUS.
Per bottle As. 6 and 12. Per gal. Rs. 4.
BOMBAY. Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Building & Byculla Bridge.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOTMAKERS.

	Rs.
Our Lace Walking Boots suitable for the Hills, best French Calf..	16-8
The Carlton Boot, favorite Monsoon Boot, durable and Waterproof	...20 to 22
Grain Hide Shooting Boots, adapted for the hardest Wear, Black or Brown	...20 to 24
Riding Boot, Black or Brown, Newmarket, with Black, Brown, or Patent Fronts	...35 to 38
Russian Leather Lace Boots	...20
" " Oxford Shoes	...15-8
Screw Trees for long Boots	...25
Do for short Boots...	...20

All goods are manufactured of the best English and French material under the supervision of a First-class European Bootmaker.
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIAN WEAR, being sewn throughout, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

For Mofussil Orders, send Height and Size round Chest.

	Rs.	a
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes, each	9	8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	16	8
Cap to match the above... Rs. 3 8. Leggings... per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rain, a splendid Garment for ship Captains, Pilots, &c. ... ... each	25	0
Brown Cashmere Coats, with Cape, thoroughly Ventilated, the Waterproofing between two Cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly. A special article will last for years	33	0
Inverness Capes as above	35	0
"Regimental Capes" Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta, best quality, made well, never stick, all sizes	45	0
Fawn Twilled Serge Coats, Waterproofing between two Cloths, Perfect Ventilation, the Best Waterproof Garment made ...	45	0
Ladies' Waterproofs, light and durable	25	0
Tan Canvas Waterproof Leggings, for lacing ... . pair	6	8
Waterproof Tan Canvas Hold-alls, for Travellers ... ... from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48 in.	15	8
60 in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths ... ... per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	18	8

THORPE & Co.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW PIANOFORTES
WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
" 2 " 5 "	775
" 3 " 5 " to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower AND POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour and Choicest Quality.
Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.
KEMP & CO, LD., BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS. SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
BRILLIANT IN TONE. EXCELLENT FINISH.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH. AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.
BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,
OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.
4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—
"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five
COCKLE'S PILLS,
will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—
"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of
COCKLE'S PILLS,
which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthly condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACIVER LINE.

THE S. S. "NIAGARA," Captain McCONOCHIE, of the above Line WILL SAIL in the middle of August, for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL. Good accommodation for first-class passengers and ample allowance of luggage.

For passage apply to

Messrs KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Agents MacIver Line,
Or to all other Passenger Agents.

31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "LEPANTO," arrived from HULL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th July 1889.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "ARABIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 6th July 1889.

NOTICE.

MR. NISSIM SALAH EZRA has been AUTHORIZED to sign our firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 8th July 1889.

WANTED.

(FOR A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS IN THE PUNJAB.)

AN experienced and thoroughly competent EUROPEAN BAKER and CONFECTIONER. Permanent employment for a really efficient and steady man. German preferred. Also a European conversant with the killing and curing of pigs and of sausage-making after the German system. Apply "C. K." care of this paper.

WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, POONA,

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Pictures, Paintings in China and Glass, and works of Art in Wood and Metals will be OPENED on the 15th September 1889.

All Exhibits should be despatched so as to reach the Secretary at latest by the 8th of September; any arriving after that date cannot be classified.

Prospectuses may be had on application to the Secretary.

W. J. CLIFFORD.
Assist. Secy., Poona.

ALPINE CONSERVE.

TO BRAIN WORKERS.

TONIC AND INVIGORATING.

For Loss of Memory, Forgetfulness, Mental Exhaustion, Incapacity for Study, Inability to fix attention, Alpine Conserve is a specific.

One or two pots of Alpine Conserve makes the pale and emaciated face rosy and blooming, and strengthens the constitution shattered by nervous weakness.

Alpine Conserve is palatable (purely vegetable). It is made up of drugs which makes the Alpine Conserve a brain, muscle, and blood tonic.

PER POT Re. 1.

Can be had of—Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., and Messrs. J. Brothers & Co.; Kalbadevi and Crawford Market, C. N. Patell & Co.; Fort, Parsee Bazar Street, Mr. B. F. Dustoor.

REAL EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES.
BY
TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

SPECIALS.....Rs. 4-8 per 100.
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR... „ 3-12 „
No. 2, MEDIUM ..... „ 2-12 „

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUTH WEST MONSOON.

TO SMOKERS!!

DRYING BOTTLES SUPERSEDED BY DRYING CANISTERS.

JAPANNED ZINC,
UNBREAKABLE,
EFFICIENT.

For CIGARS or TOBACCO.....Rs. 2 each.
„ CIGARETTES..... „ 1-12 „

Designed by and manufactured for

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR COUNTRY TEAK SLEEPERS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive up to sunrise on MONDAY, the 12th August 1889, Tenders for the supply in whole or in part of 30,000 COUNTRY TEAK RAILWAY SLEEPERS required for the extension of His Highness the Gaekwar's Railway, from Bahadarpur to Bodeli on the 2ft. 6in. gauge. Delivery to be made at Bahadarpur.

Specifications can be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer of the Company, Bombay.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Teak Sleepers for His Highness the Gaekwar's Bodeli Extension," and should be addressed to the "Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, General Offices, Bombay."

A deposit of Rupees 1,500 as security for the contract must accompany each Tender, without which it will not be considered, Government Paper or other Securities being endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 5th July, 1889.

CAUTION.

AROMATIC BITTERS OR ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, CARLOS DAMASO SIEGERT, ALFREDO CORNELIO SIEGERT, and LUIS BENJAMIN DEL CARMEN SIEGERT, all of Trinidad, in the West Indies, trading under the firm of "Dr. J. G. B. SEIGERT AND HIJOS," are the Inventors of, and have the sole right to manufacture and sell throughout British India and elsewhere, certain wines, bitters, spirits, liqueurs, and other cordials bearing the prefix "Aromatic" or "Angostura," expressly including the abovementioned "AROMATIC BITTERS or ANGOSTURA BITTERS," and that we possess the exclusive right to use the words "Aromatic" or "Angostura" as applied to such wines, bitters, spirits, liqueurs, and cordials, and that our LABEL or TRADE MARK in respect thereof has been DULY REGISTERED; AND notice is hereby further given that any person found in any way infringing our said rights, or any of them, will be proceeded against according to law.—Dated the 27th day of June 1889.

Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT AND HIJOS,
By their attorneys,
DIGNAM, ROBINSON, AND SPARKES.
4, Strand, Calcutta.

SOLE AGENTS for ENGLAND and INDIA—
KUHNER HENDSCHEL AND CO.,
115, Cannon Street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE attention of Mill Managers and others is invited to Section 393 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, by which the use of Steam Whistles in factories is prohibited save with the written permission of the Commissioner under a penalty of Rs. 50.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 6th July 1889.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the Farms for one year, commencing from 1st August 1889 and ending with 31st July 1890, both days inclusive, of the following description:—

I. The exclusive privilege for RETAILING BHANG and GANJA in the villages of each of the Talukas of the Kolaba District, in which these drugs are at present being sold by retail. Each tender must be either for the whole District or for one or more Talukas thereof, and must specify the sum of Rupees that the tenderer offers for the said privilege.

II. The exclusive privilege for retailing OPIUM in the villages of each of the Talukas of the Kolaba District in which it is at present being sold by retail. Each tender must be either for the whole District or for one or more Talukas thereof, and must specify the minimum number of lbs. of opium the tenderer binds himself to retail during the above period of one year.

The Tenders must reach the undersigned on the 18th July 1889 before 12 noon or before that date. Tenders for the farm of opium must be separate from those for the drugs Each tender must be accompanied by Rs. 1'0.

In case it is found that no tender is acceptable the undersigned will publicly, on the said day and at the said place, sell the above farms by auction.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept a tender of a particular description or any tender, and the final order on the subject will be passed by the Commissioner of Abkari. The tenderers and bidders will be held to be bound for the amounts bid by them respectively pending the final order of the said Commissioner.

The terms of the license for the farm are the same as for the current year.

Further information, if wanted, will be given during office hours in the office of the undersigned on application.

W. F. SINCLAIR,
Acting Collector, Kolaba.

Alibag, 5th July 1889.

THE NEW CURRENCY.

ONCE WORN, ALWAYS WORN.

MESSRS. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co. beg most respectfully to inform LADIES of EVERY COMMUNITY that they have received recently a small Consignment ONLY of BEST SELECTED NECKLACES and BRACELETS from their AGENTS in AMERICA. These are made of what is known by the name of "CHEMICAL WHITE METAL," which EXCELS PURE SILVER in PURITY and BRIGHTNESS, and combined with the BEAUTY of their EXCELLENT PATTERNS and WORKMANSHIP, they are KNOWN and ADMIRED ALL OVER EUROPE for their REMARKABLE CHEAPNESS as a SUITABLE ORNAMENT for NECK and HAND. THEY ARE EXACTLY WHAT WE REPRESENT THEM, and with a view to at once introduce them in India, we offer them as cheap as

NECKLACES, at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 each.
BRACELETS at Rs. 2 a pair.

Their PRICES AS COMPARED with the METAL and WORKMANSHIP are but a TRASH.

WE SOLICIT ONLY a TRIAL ORDER or INSPECTION.

THE UNEXPECTED RUSH
TESTIMONIAL.

KHARAGHORA, 3RD JULY 1889.

DEAR SIR,—The necklace has been safely received, and I am so much delighted with it that I must ask you to send me sharp two more necklaces. It does not matter if you have not any in stock similar to the one sent as long as they are pretty.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. H. DICKINSON.

P.S.—Please send two necklaces of different designs if possible.

J. H. D.

COMING BY IN-COMING MAIL.

ONLY A FEW COPIES AVAILABLE.
TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT
GET YOUR ORDERS SOON REGISTERED.

THE
GRAPHIC SUMMER
NUMBER,
WITH EIGHT BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.
NOTES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION,
AND
A LARGE PRESENTATION PLATE.
"PATIENT HEROES"
FROM A PAINTING BY LADY BUTLER.
(MISS ELIZABETH THOMPSON).
Most of these Illustrations are
PRINTED IN COLOURS.
STORIES.
DEDLOW MARSH, BY BRETT HARTE.
FLAMENKA, by R. E. FRANCILLON.
THE HAUNTED HOUSE, by MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on the 26th June, 1889, FOR SALE and CIRCULATION.

	For Non-subscribers. Price	For Subscribers. Price
FICTION.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth; by Count L. N. Tolstoi	1 10	1 4
Dr. Glennie's Daughter; by B. L. Farjeon	3 12	3 0
Family Novelette	1 0	0 14
Fair Barbarian; by Francis H. Burnett	0 10	0 8
Guilderoy; by Ouida, 3 vols	20 0	16 0
Glow-worm Tales; by James Payne	1 4	1 0
Girl's Own Outdoor Book; by C. Peters	5 0	4 0
Her Season in Bath; by Emma Marshall	0 10	0 8
Knights of the Lion; a Romance of the 13th Century; by the Marquis of Lorne, K. T., &c.	3 12	3 0
Ladies' Own Novelette	1 0	0 14
Mated from the Morgue; by J. A. O'Shea	0 10	0 8
Mystery of Deepdene Manor: a Romance of the Days of the Pretender; by F. Manduit	2 4	1 14
Original Fables; by Mrs. Prosser	0 10	0 8
Story of William and Lucy Smith; by G. S. Muriano	7 14	6 4
To Call Her Mine; by Walter Besant	3 12	3 0
Water-Babies; by Charles Kingsley	2 4	2 14
Window in Thrums; by J. M. Barrie	3 12	3 0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Academy Sketches, 1889, including various Exhibitions; by Henry Blackburn	1 4	1 0
Bicycles and Tricycles of 1889; by H. H. Griffin	0 10	0 8
Bird Preachers; by Rev A. M. Mackray, M.A	0 10	0 8
Conflict with Slavery; by J. Greenleaf Whitter	3 12	3 0
Earlier Life and Works of Daniel Defoe; by Henry Morley, LL.D.	1 10	1 4
Everyday Heroes, compiled from Public and Private Sources	1 4	1 0
Henry the Seventh (Twelfth English Statesman); by James Gairdner	1 10	1 4
International Annual or Anthony's Photographic Bulletin	1 4	1 0
Joseph Rodgers, M. D.; Reminiscences of a Workhouse Medical Officer; by Professor J. Rodgers	4 12	3 12
Letters on Massage and Electricity in the Treatment of Disease; by L. S. Dowse, M. D.	4 12	3 12
Literary Workers; or Pilgrims to the Temple of Honour; by J. G. Hargreaves, M.A.	4 12	3 12
Political Orations, edited with an Introduction; by W Clarke	0 10	0 8
Papers on Alternating Currents of Electricity; by J. H. Blakesley, B.A.	3 12	3 0
POETRY.		
Lord of the Isles: a Poem in Six Cantos; by Sir Walter Scott	0 10	0 8
New Songs of Innocence; by Janet Logie Robertson	3 2	2 8

YEARLY TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

	Bombay.	Up-country.
For Newest Books, 2 vols. a week	Rs. 12	Rs. 24 Postage Free.

The selection must be made from the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly List of Books issued by the Library.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY
will open on
SATURDAY, JULY 13TH,
in their
GRAND AND REFINED
MINSTREL AND VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT,
THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Office: SOUNDY and Co., Music Warehouse Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to second and Back Seats only.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF (3) BALES DAMAGED GREY CHUDDERS AND TWIST.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst, at 2 p. m., on account and risk of whom it may concern, the following damaged by sea-water, while being hauled up on board the steamer Karagola.

S. M. and C.—Kurrachee.—2 Bales damaged grey chudder.
S. M. and C.—Kurrachee.—1 Bale damaged grey Throstly Twist No. 20½.

SALE OF 13 CASES DAMAGED CORNELIAN BEADS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account of the underwriters, landed ex. s. s. Elektra—
410—MN and Co.—6868-6880 13 cases damaged Cornelian beads.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 8, 1889.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.

PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz. ..... Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund ..... Rs. 12.

Apply to

SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON,
Allahabad.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ COOPER, MADON and Co., „
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, on Cumballa Hill, a Bungalow, with immediate possession.—Apply to A. LESLIE, Central Altamont, Cumballa Hill.

FOR SALE—"Whisky," grey Arab Pony, 13-2½, good trapper and perfect polo pony. Set of brown leather Harness in use three weeks. Price Rs. 280.

"Zulu," Cape gelding, aged, a capital goer and believed to be sound, Harness black leather with brass mounts.

Light single-seated Brougham by W. and F. Thorn, London, in perfect order. Turnout Rs 1,200. Apply to A. LESLIE, Altamont, Cumballa Hill.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

Rs. 6-8 — SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 13-0 — SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement. — Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0 — SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement. — Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that these of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed
for two years.
Address orders to

WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'S
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'S
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'S
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7¼ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOOT BALLS
OF SIZES.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Cumulation sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

---

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock."
8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteln E. Yriarta, Cadiz.
6 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims.
4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
3 qualities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts.
2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith.
2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 62 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ..
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ..
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ ..
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 36 0	..
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	..
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	..
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	„ ..
Medoc	„ 10 8	„ ..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	„ ..
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose	„ 28 0	„ ..
From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien	Qts. .. Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux	„ 20 0	„ ..
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ ..
Margaux Medoc	„ 19 0	„ ..
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 8
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 30 0	„ 32 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32 0	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 0	„ 31 0
BRANDY.		
H Montroc's ***	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ..
E Sime & Co.'s	„ 19 2	„ ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 4	„ ..
A Doignon Fils & Co	„ 28 5	„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3 p.m.
Music, 1st Battalion, Bo. Rifle Regt., Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th :—Maharaja (s), from Calcutta ; Arabia (s), Liverpool ; Assam (s), Aden ; and Methley Hall (s), Nowports. Yesterday :—Huntley Castle (ship), from Mauritius.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Kurrachee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius direct per extra s. s. Landaura will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 o'clock noon to-day.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June 1889, 2,206 ; daily average, 73 ; total of new admissions, 1,039.

MEETING.—The Graduates' Association's Annual General Meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at the Presidency Association's rooms, Hornby Row.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—The front wall of a one-storied house at No. 34, Khojah Street fell on Friday, injuring a lad named Ballia Walkia. The injured boy was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered he was not seriously hurt and was sent home.

FAIRS.—The annual Wittooba fair at Naigaum will be held to-morrow, commencing at 4 a.m., and continuing throughout the day up to about 8 p.m. The "Ashadee Ekadasee" Hindoo fair will also be held to-morrow at Walkeshwar, commencing at 5 a.m.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Friday last a Mahomedan woman, aged about 45 years, while embarking at the Prince's Dock on board the s.s. Deccan on a pilgrimage to Mecca accidentally fell into the water. She was rescued from drowning by two stevedore labourers who jumped in after her.

ROBBING A MOTHER.—A woman named Suckoo, residing at Parel Road, reports that on Thursday night her son, named Wittul Ramjee, left her, taking with him currency notes and gold ornaments valued at Rs. 1,500, all of which was her property. He has not since been heard of.

HOUSEBREAKING AT DE LISLE ROAD.—The hut of Mahomed Kalloo, situated on the ground between the De Lisle Road and the G. I. P. Railway line, near the Curry Road, was broken into on Thursday night and a box containing wearing apparel, &c., valued at Rs. 104 stolen therefrom. The empty box was subsequently found lying near the B. B. and C. I. Railway line.

KHOJA MADRESSA.—The ceremony of opening a new school under the above name for Khoja boys and girls was performed on the school premises in Khoja Moholla on Saturday last. Instruction will be given in the Koran and in the Arabic and Urdu languages. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, and Mooljeebhoy Jewraj were among those present at the ceremony.

REWARD OF RS. 500.—A reward of Rs. 500 will be paid to any person or persons, other than policemen, who will give information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders in the theft of silver bullion of the value of about Rs. 750 from the Standard Melting Department of Her Majesty's Mint at Bombay on or about the 19th June 1889. The above has been issued from the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, in the form of a circular signed by Colonel Wise, the Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. D. V. Reid, a broker, yesterday charged his bill collector named Dawood Abdoola before Mr. Shewshunker Narayen with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8, the property of his master. The complainant stated that he sent the accused to collect a bill from Messrs. Lyon and Co., which he did, but handed over Rs. 8 short. Mr. Reid asked the Magistrate to deal leniently with the accused. The Magistrate sentenced Dawood to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 1st Battalion, Bombay Rifle Regiment, will play at the Yacht Club this evening at 6 o'clock the following programme :—

Quadrille	Das Pensivaat — Kaulich.
Overture	Banditen Streiche — Suppe.
Valse	Myosotis — Lowthian.
Pavane	Conte — Vasseur.
Valse	Jeunesse Doree — Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	Martha — Flotow.
Galop	Pomona — Leutner.

GOOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of an old Goanese woman, aged about 70 years, name unknown. On Friday night last about 10 o'clock while the unfortunate woman was passing along the Falkland Road and endeavouring to avoid a hack victoria she got in front of the horse in a tram-car that was proceeding from the direction of Grant Road towards Pydownie and was knocked down before the car driver had time to stop the car. The deceased was found lying under the front right wheel of the car. The car had to be pushed back in order to get her released. She was at once removed to hospital, where she was found to be in a dying state. Her right elbow joint was completely crushed, and there was a contusion on the right side of the chest. She never rallied and died at midnight. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by her having been accidentally run over by a tram-car.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY AT POONA.—We have been given to understand that the Wor. Master elect of Lodge Orion will be installed at the Freemason's Hall on the 16th instant. The ceremony is at all times marked with a certain amount of grandeur, which will be added to on this occasion by the presence of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Grand Master, and the brother-masons among the *elite* of Poona society. The banquet will be on a sumptuous scale, worthy of the Royal Grand Master, and to it the leading members of society who are non-masons will, no doubt, be invited. The band of the Durham Light Infantry will play during the proceedings, and the members of the different Lodges are already busy making preparations for an event which will be a marked one in the annals of Poona Freemasonry. Major Guyon, Royal Fusiliers, is the Master elect—he was elected unanimously by the members of his Lodge, and we need not say has the hearty congratulations of all his brother-masons on his promotion to King Solomon's Chair, a position second to none in the world, and which we are quite sure he will maintain with all the dignity of his exalted predecessor.—*Deccan Herald.*

ROBBING POOR MEN OF THEIR EARNINGS.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last Balla Buchajee was charged by Inspector Guider before Mr. P. Ryan with theft of Rs. 24 in currency notes and cash, the property of Jeewa Shivajee, a mill hand, from his residence in a chawl at Mazagon on the 4th instant. The complainant, it appears, on the 1st instant placed the money in question, which was the earnings of himself and some fellow-tenants, into his box. The accused, who lived in a room in the same chawl adjoining that of complainant's, observed the money being placed there, and while the complainant was at work on the 4th instant entered his room and stole the money, which on being missed, the complainant reported the matter to the police, and the accused being suspected was taken into custody. He subsequently pointed out a place to the police, where he had concealed Rs. 5 of the stolen money, which was recovered, and soon after Rs. 9 was also recovered. The remainder of the stolen money, he alleged, he had already spent. On pleading guilty to the charge he was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A GANG OF BURGLARS.—A noted burglar named Kissun Dusruth with his three accomplices, Narayen Rama, Govind Shiva, and Purshia Balloo, were on Saturday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Guider, before Mr. P. Ryan, the first three with committing theft of a time-piece and a cloth coat, of the collective value of Rs. 23, the property of Mr. Campbell McIntyre, an engineer, from his residence at Clare Road, Byculla, on the 17th ultimo, and the fourth accused with dishonestly receiving the said stolen property. The first three accused, after stealing the property about noon on the date in question, with the assistance of the last-named accused, pledged the stolen articles with a Marwarree at Duncan Road and subsequently sold the articles. They were all convicted. Kissun Dusruth, on admitting two previous convictions and being the leader of the gang, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment ; Narayen Rama, this being his first offence, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment ; Govind Shiva, against whom there appeared one previous conviction, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment ; and Purshia Balloo was sentenced to fifteen months' similar imprisonment.

RESULT OF THE STRIKE.—Laximon Vittoo, Ratna Tannoo, Baloo Lukoo were yesterday placed before Mr. Shewsunker Govindram by Superintendent MacDermott on a charge of using criminal force in deterring a police sepoy from discharging his duty on the 4th instant. The Superintendent said that on the day in question, a police sepoy, accompanied by two others, went on to the Maidan to serve a summons on one of the sweepers on strike, when a crowd of them, among whom were the accused, began to hustle the sepoy and knocked his puggree off. The Magistrate convicted the accused of the offence and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 2 each, or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for a period of two days. Tannoo Rama was charged with assaulting a Municipal muccadum in the execution of his duty. He was punished in a similar manner. Rama Soban was charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly. His Worship said it would be better to have the charge altered into one of disorderly behaviour in a public place. Superintendent MacDermott stated that on the morning of the 4th several cartmen were driving along the market road, when the accused with several others rushed up to them. The accused then struck a Pathan with a stick on the head. The accused was fined Rs. 1.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE sixth annual meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday at the registered office, Rampart Row, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—In submitting their sixth annual report, the directors have pleasure in stating that a fairly good business has been done during the year. Although the amount of business done for the year under review was Rs. 56,516-13-2 more than the previous year, the gross profits show a decrease of Rs. 6,863-12-8, mainly owing to the unfavourable rates of exchange that ruled during the year under report. The stock-in-trade his been carefully taken under the superintendence of the managers, allowing liberally for depreciation. The sum of Rs. 12,500 has been already written off as deterioration for furniture and fixtures in the last five years. A further sum of Rs. 1,000 is now written off for the year under report. The gross profits for the year amount to Rs. 2,88,838-0-7. After providing for all charges as detailed in the accompanying statement, allowing Rs. 6,071-10-0 for bad and doubtful debts, Rs. 12,035-10-6 for interest charged on and added to the reserve fund at 7½ per cent. per annum in accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting of shareholders, and Rs. 1,728-8-1 for bonus granted to the establishments at the last annual meeting of shareholders, there remains a net profit of Rs. 77,463-14-7, which the directors propose to dispose of as follows :—To dividend at Rs. 14 per share on 5,000 shares, Rs. 70,000 ; writing off deterioration for furniture and fixture, Rs. 1,000 ; reserve fund, Rs. 6,463-14-7 ; total Rs. 77,463-14-7. The reserve fund with the amount of interest added and the above increase will now stand at Rs. 1,78,975-0-4. Mr. Thomas Lidbetter left for Europe, and Mr. James Young was appointed to act as a director in his place. Under section 80 of the Articles of Association of the company, Mr. James Young retires from office, but is eligible for re-election. The auditor, Mr. N. S. Symons, retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that, considering the depressed state of business in Bombay generally, the shareholders ought to consider themselves fortunate that the directors were able to place such a clear statement of accounts before them. (Hear, hear.) Competition had increased and was still increasing, and although the amount of business done was quite as large as before, the pressure was so great that it had to be done at a reduction of profits. The expenses all round had also increased, owing, specially, to the necessity of extending the business of the company. Although exchange formed a considerable item of increase, he was happy to say that the business done was quite as sound, and more than sound than it was ever before. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to detain the meeting longer, as the accounts were very satisfactory, and he proposed that the directors' report and the audited accounts be approved, adopted, and confirmed.

Mr. W. Carter seconded the proposition.

Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria asked for explanation regarding some of the items in the accounts.

The chairman afforded the information sought. In answer to another shareholder, the chairman said that a loan for Rs. 165,327 on current deposit account was given by Mr. Pile without interest. It was a matter for congratulation that the company should have the use of such a large amount without paying any interest. Had the case been otherwise, the shareholders would not have the handsome dividend recommended by the directors in their report.

Mr. Rustonjee, after putting some further questions, which were answered by the chairman, said he had not put them in a carping spirit, but only to get precise information on certain points which seemed to require elucidation. He was quite satisfied with the accounts, and thought that the shareholders ought to thank the directors for the zeal and interest evinced by them in the management of the company's business, and Mr. Pile for lending a large amount of money without interest. The profits, however, had been decreasing every year, and he hoped the directors would look more closely into the matter. He was not in favour of extending the business of the company, for when they strictly confined themselves to Bombay, they made very handsome profits. He would be content with a small lucrative business rather than monopolise the business of the whole world. (Laughter.)

The chairman remarked that the profits had not decreased owing to the extension of the company's business. The ever-increasing exchange and keen competetion were the principal factors which diminished their profits. There was a depression in all sorts of business, and if Mr. Billimoria extended his researches, he would find that some companies, instead of making a comparatively handsome profit as they had made, had been suffering losses. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Damodhur Chabaram proposed an amendment to the effect that out of the sum which it was proposed to carry to the reserve fund, Rs. 5,000 be appropriated for a dividend.

Mr. Byramji Nussurwanji Katrak seconded the amendment.

Mr. W. H. Watson said he was not in favour of transferring the amount from the reserve to the dividend fund. He said he would rather have 12 per cent. dividend, and not 14 per cent. as was recommended by the directors, and see that the company was placed on a more sound and satisfactory footing.

The chairman observed that, by increasing the reserve fund, they would be increasing the stability of the company.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was lost ; and the chairman's original proposition was carried *nem. con.*

On the motion of Mr. H. C. Barder, seconded by Mr. W. H. Watson, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 14 per share, free of income tax, being at the rate of 14 per cent., was declared, Rs. 1,000 being written off for deterioration of furniture and fixtures, and Rs. 6,463 being carried to the reserve fund.

On the motion of Mr. Bowie, seconded by Mr. Pile, Mr. James Young was re-elected a director.

On the motion of Mr. W. H. Watson, seconded by Mr. Damodhur Chabaram, Mr. N. S. Symons was appointed auditor of the company with a remuneration of Rs. 300.

Mr. W. H. Watson proposed, and Mr. W. F. Hamilton seconded, that a vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Pile for his able conduct of the business of the company and for the great assistance he had rendered the company in the way of large cash advances without interest.

The proposition was carried with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Two important works on Eastern subjects will shortly be published : one by Mr. Elward Horace Man on the Nicobars and Nicobarese, and the other by Mr. G. A. Grierson, of the Bengal Civil Service, on the modern vernacular literature of India. Both works are unique in their exhaustive treatment of the subjects dealt with.

THE twenty-fourth part of the reprint of the *Times'* report of the evidence given before the Special Commission, bringing the account up to the adjournment for Whitsuntide, was issued lately, and is being sold at Smith and Son's bookstalls. But is it not time—asks the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post*—that the attention of the Judges was called to the fact that these volumes continue to be headed "Parnellism and Crime"? Surely, this is contempt of Court in thus linking the leader of the Irish cause with offences with which it remains to be declared that he has any connection. It would certainly be more graceful on the part of the *Times* to entitle the book "The Special Commission," as it is described in the Act constituting the Court.

CRICKET.

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C. vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE Bombay Gymkhana had for their opponents on Saturday Ralli Brothers' Cricket Club and defeated them easily, being 110 runs ahead at the call of time with three wickets still to fall. Some very brilliant play was witnessed on the part of the Gymkhana during the game. Steel, for instance, put together 68 giving only one very hard chance, and Gould scored 35 in a short time with faultless cricket. Both Sangster and Twiss were in good form and earned their 21 and 16 well. Steel's slow over-arm bowling was very destructive, and he accounted for six wickets for only 20 runs. Of the other team it must be said they were unfortunate, for we have seen them play much better before. Walshe, one of their best men, was caught on the first ball ; Edyvean, their main stay, only put together 7, and Choukar and Jamsetjee were the only ones who entered into double figures. They were weak in bowling, their only good man being Choukar, almost every ball of whose was straight on the wicket, but his pitch was short and easily played. It is a wonder he did not break down, for he bowled 145 balls, just equal to all the rest of the bowling put together.

Walshe, the Ralli Brothers' captain, won the toss and went in first, Walshe and Madon batting to Steel's and Macbeth's bowling. Steel's first was "skied" by Walshe and held by Sangster, Edyvean relieving him. The rain now came down and play was suspended till half-past two o'clock, when after some steady play Madon drove one of Macbeth's for four, and Edyvean was taken smartly in the slips by Sangster (2 for 15) ; and shortly after D. M. Choukar joined Madon, the latter was clean bowled by Steel (3 for 25). H. S. Nayak then went in, and after adding one to the score, allowed Steel to scatter his bails. The pitch was a little sticky, and nothing could be done with Steel's slow straight bowling. Battiwalla then joined Choukar, when play brightened up somewhat for a while, the latter making a spleadid hit for four to leg, which brought 30 up on the board ; but at the next ball he was dismissed, having put 18 together in a very creditable manner. None of the other players made any stand, except Jamsetjee, who put together 13 with some hard hitting.

Steel and Twiss were the first men in on their side with Murray and Choukar opposed to them. Play was very steady for some time, the bowlers being dead on the wicket, but when the batsmen got their hands in, 3's and 4's were the order of the day, Steel's cutting being particularly pretty. Twenty was soon telegraphed. When Edyvean relieved Murray of the leather, and when another ten had been knocked up Choukar got at Twiss's wicket. Cunningham was the new man in, and in cutting one of Edyvean's, Steel gave a difficult chance to Nayaker in the slips, which he refused. The new man was then dismissed by Choukar with a "Yorker" (2 for 37), and Baxter joined Steel, who with a fine hit for 4 brought 40 up, and after some steady play with a cut for 3, the score showed the half century. Baxter was given out, "hit wicket" (3 for 56). Jervoise succeeded, and after putting 5 together was run out (4 for 69). Sangster then joined Steel, and the two had it all their own way. When Steel had notched his 50 amid loud cheering, several changes in the bowling took place with no effect, and 100 was telegraphed. The fielding at this time was very bad, many runs being stolen, and at intervals during the evening, extreme looseness was perceptible in the field. In trying for his sixty-ninth run Steel was caught out by Madon at "long on." Murray succeeded, and after putting together a carefully compiled 7 was bowled by Murray. Gould joined Sangster, but soon lost him, he being held in an easy catch at point (7 for 130). Macbeth then took the willow in hand, and the game was fast and furious, every possible chance of a run being embraced. The batsmen kept company till time was called.

The following is the full score :—

RALLI BROTHERS' C. CLUB.

H J Walshe, c Sangster, b Steel	0
D Madon, b Steel	7
J F Edyvean, c Sangster, b Macbeth	7
P M Choukar, b Macbeth	18
H S Nayak, b Steel	1
R S Batliwalla, b Steel	2
J Panthaki, b Steel	5
D Jamsetjee, c Sangster, b Steel	13
W Murray, st b Sangster	2
D K Vijeykar, b Sangster	0
M P Vijayker, not out	3
Extras	8
Total	66

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Steel	55	20	3	6
Macbeth	35	29	0	2
Sangster	18	9	0	2

GYMKHANA C CLUB.

E Steel, ct Madon, b Murray	68
J Twiss, b Choukar	16
B Cunninghaum, b Choukar	2
Capt Baxter, hit wicket	4
Capt Jervoise, run out	5
A Sangster, ct Nayak, b Choukar	21
H Dunk, b Murray	7
A Gould, not out	35
J Macbeth, not out	5
F Clarke, Dr Wilkins } Did not bat	
Extras	13
Total	176

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Murray	80	53	2	2
Choukar	145	62	7	3
Edyvean	50	36	1	2
Walshe	15	12	0	0

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been received into the Bank of Bombay up to Saturday, the 6th July 1889, on account of the above fund :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Runchordas Pranjeewandas	10	0	0
Mr. E. B. Carroll, Loco. and Carriage Supt., B. B. and C. I. Railway, on account of the officers and employés of those departments at Parel and outstations	1,323	2	0
Messrs. Ebrahim Nooroodin and Co.	750	0	0
Mr. Khimjee Jeewa	700	0	0
Bai Heerabai, wife of Khimjee Jeewa	300	0	0
H. H. Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhunga	500	0	0
Mr. Ebrahim M. Sayani of Broach	10	0	0
A Sympathiser	5	0	0
Messrs. Casilal and Vulubram Lalbhai and others	61	0	0
Messrs. M. P. Barve and others	45	8	0
The Calcutta Committee of the Surat Fire Relief Fund account	2,000	0	0
H. H. the Thakore Saheb Sir Waghji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Morvi	300	0	0
Total...	6,004	10	0
Amount previously acknowledged.	1,29,504	11	0
Total...	1,35,509	5	0

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. H S Clarke, B	Lt-Col G T Skipwith, BRE
Mr J P Wescott, B	
Mr J J Allen, B	Lt-Col J E Campbell, BSC
Mr A Morse, B	Lt-Col F W Nicolay, BSC
Mr W G Snadden, B	Lieut C Griffiths, BSC
Mr F R DeMarsac, B	Dep Surg-Gen G Farrell, CB, BMS
Mr S N Walker, B	
Mr C Macaulay, BCS	Surg-Maj A Deane, MD, B
Mr W B Oldham, BCS	Col J G D Walker, M Cav
Mr H B Knowlys, BCS	Maj G C Fenwick, MSC
Mr G W MacGeorge, B	Lieut J Nicholson, M
Mr L F Bianci, B	Lieut F Wyllie, MSC
Mr S A Hill, B	Surg-Maj W A Lee, M
Mr G Pearson, B	Mr F Austin, Bo
Mr G C Maconchy, B	Mr W Church, Bo
Mr M Rattray, B	Lt-Col R Hennell, Bo Inf
Mr E C S Baker, B	Surg-Maj D A Patterson
Col W Garrow Waterfield, CSI, BSC.	Bo

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H C Ferard, BCS, 7 mos.	Mr G A Rose, B, 6 mos
Mr G Toynbee, BCS, 3 days	Lt D G L Shaw, M, till 18-10-89.
Mr R C Laughten, B, 2 mos.	Surg-Maj T Mayne, M, 4 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F J Pert, BCS	Mr A Morse, B
Mr E O E Leggatt, BCS	Lt C W O'Bryen, BSC
Mr E H Molloy, B	Mr H R Farmer, MCS
Mr W McG Drysdale, B	Col T Weldon, CIE, MSC

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque Elliot, 1,065 tons, Captain J B Bailie, cleared on Saturday evening for Calcutta with a cargo of salt.

THE B I S N Co's s s Maharaja, 1,046 tons, Captain T Leftwich, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain J Laird, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Liverpool with a general cargo and Mrs D de Hoghton, as cabin passenger on board.

THE British s s Lepanto, 1,500 tons, Captain H Wise, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Hull with a general cargo and Mr Hutchinson as cabin passenger and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Karagola, 597 tons, Capt R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Basreh.—Mr. Mahadoo bin Salay, Mr. Hajee Mahomed Esmail and one friend. For Kurrachee.—Mr Byramjee Dossabhoy. For different Ports.—Seventy deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Maharaja (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, June 24.
	Arabia (s)	Laird	Liverpool, June 1.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden, July 1.
	Methley Hall (s)	Buck	Newport, June 10.
7	Huntley Castle	Nacoda	Mauritius, June 20.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Lepanto, for Hull.
" Emir, for Antwerp via Kurrachee.
" Maharaja, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance on Saturday last :—
Barque Elliot, Baillie, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVAL.
2 Shannon s ..... Edward ..... London, May 30.
DEPARTURE.
July 2—Steamer Bangalore.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.
3 Lalpoora s ..... Rangoon.
4 Niobe s ..... Bombay.
Clare s ..... Liverpool.
June. DEPARTURES.
3 Duke of Argyll s ..... London.
28 Sirsa s ..... Rangoon.
Kohinur s ..... Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 5.

Allen, 2nd Lieut, Ms. Staff Corps, on duty, from Quilon.

JULY 6.

Norris, 2nd Lieut, Bl, S W Borderers, on med. cert. from Ranikhet.
Hojel, Surg, By. I M S, on station leave, from Ahmedabad.
Prall, Surgn, By I M S, on leave, from Deesa.

JULY 7.

Swayne, Lt, 16th Bl Infy, on privilege leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 4.

Showers, Lt, Bl, Meywar Bhil Corps, off leave.

JULY 6.

Vickero, Lt, Ms, 23rd W L I on duty, to Hoshungabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 5th July, 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th Bo I—Lt H G Carnegy, offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

12th Bo I—Lieut H G Walker, offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

27th Bo L I (1st Belooch Bn)—Lieut F J Fowler, Wing Officer and offg Qr-mr to be Qr-mr vice Lt M J Tighe who resigns that appointment.

The transfer of Lt E Le Mesurier in Army Order No. 279 of 28th ultimo is to the 6th Bombay Cavalry and not as stated.

With reference to G O G No 331 of the 27th ultimo, it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded on appointment to the Staff :—

Capt F Stevenson, SC, (2nd Class D S O, Poona, Dt) Wing Comdr, 19th Bo I.

Colonel H J Hallowes, half pay, late E Y Regt, 1st Dist Staff Officer, Mhow Dist, whose tenure of appointment on the Staff expired on the 29th ultimo, is directed to proceed to England.

The following movements in relief of Troops of this Presidency will be carried out during next Trooping Season under arrangements which will be notified by the Q M Genls.

G-B, R H A, from Mhow to Secunderabad and H-B, R H A from Secunderabad to Mhow, by route march.

2-1 N Dn, R A from Malta to Bombay ; 1-1 C P Dn, R A from Malta to Aden ; 5-1 Southern Dn, R A from Bombay to England ; 6-1 Southern Dn, R A from Aden to England ; 7-1 Southern Dn, R A from Aden to England ; and 1-1 N I Dn, R A from Malta to Aden, by troopship.

No 1 Montn Batty Nat Arty, from Poona to Loralai, Quetta Dist, by rail, sea, and rail to Harnai, thence by route march.

5th Lancers from Mhow to Meerut, by rail.

18th Hussars from England to Mhow, by sea and rail.

1st W Rdg Regt from Aden to England, by Troopship.

2nd Leicester Regt from Burma to Aden, by Sea.

1st L N Lanc Regt from Mhow to Kamptee, and 2nd Middlesex Regt from Kamptee to Mhow, by route march.

2nd Durham L I from Poona to Quetta and 1st Worcester Regt from Quetta to Poona, by rail, sea, and rail.

5th Bo Cavy from Quetta to Jacobabad ; and 7th Bo Cavy from Jacobabad to Quetta, by route march.

3rd Bo Infy from Aden to Satara, by sea, rail, and route March.

9th Bo Inf from Satara to Mhow, by route march.

12th Bo Inf from Ahmedabad to Quetta, by rail, sea, and rail.

17th Bo Inf from Mhow to Aden, by rail and sea.

22nd Bo Inf from Quetta to Ahmedabad by rail, sea, and rail.

It is notified for information, that the *London Gazettes* of the 7th and 11th June 1889, were received at Bo Army Hd Qrs on the 3rd July 1889.

Under instructions from H Gds, W O, it is intimated that :—

I R A, Lt R D Gubbins has been appointed to D I vice Lt W K Hardy appointed to No 2 (Mountn) Batty, 1st Bde Scottish Dn.

II 2nd Lt S Lethbridge is transferred from 5-1 Southern Dn to 1-1 Welsh Dn.

Under instructions from H Gds, Capt P T Rivett-Carnac, who has recently reverted from the Army Pay Dept to the West Rdg Regt, is directed to proceed to England en route to Nova Scotia to join the 2nd Bn of his Regt to which he has been posted.

Under instructions from H Gds, Capt the Hon'ble H H S Addington, Royal Fusrs, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Bn of his Regt into which he has recently been promoted from the Gloster Regt.

Referring to G O G Nos 330 and 331 of 27th ultimot Col E Cunningham is posted to Mhow D C and Cap F Stevenson to Poona D C.

2.—Maj C E Sawyer, 1st L N, Lancashire Regt, is appointed offg 1st class D S O and posted to Bo Dt.

The following transfer is ordered :—Vety Surgn J G O'Donel from Kirkee to Karachi.

Apothecary T D W Gillespie, No 62, is appointed to the subte medl charge of Station Hospl, Neemuch, vice Senior Apothecary, A S D'Souza, No 17, granted furlo, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd.—Middlesex Regt—Col C J Mathews, to England, for 6 months on m c.

2nd.—R Dub Fusrs—2nd Lt W W G Griffith (offg Sqdn offr 2nd Bo Lancers) to Bombay from 10 July to 9 Nov 1889, to study the native language.

Poona R V Corps—Lt C Esplay, to England, for 4 months, on p a.

The leave granted to Surgn W O Wolseley, Medl Staff, in A O C No 50 of 25th Jan 1889, is extended for 21 days, on p a.

THE pariah dog nuisance is becoming so great in Simla that the Municipality has decided to give small rewards for each dog killed.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, July 6.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 10th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation since 10th May to date.
Delhi	29·673	+ ·013	+ ·124	S E	5	89·2	93·0	81·6	+1·0	79	8	...	3·27	−3·56
Agra	29·621	− ·016	+ ·057	S	8	87·2	96·5	82·4	+2·3	74	5	0·33	3·58	−1·95
Allahabad	29·653	− ·015	+ ·088	S S E	4	85·2	94·9	81·6	+2·7	79	10	...	7·09	−0·04
Jhansi	29·629	+ ·014	+ ·068	S W	5	87·6	93·5	81·4	+3·2	72	2	...	3·86	−3·62
Jacobabad	29·547	− ·007	+ ·083	Calm	3	89·2	100·4	84·2	−0·8	39	8	...	1·06	+1·00
Karachi	29·594	− ·009	+ ·039	W	13	87·0	92·7	82·7	+1·3	76	7	...	0·72	+0·35
Ajmere	29·610	− ·008	+ ·026	N	3	82·8	94·8	79·1	+2·1	87	8	0·22	5·81	+1·56
Deesa	29·646	+ ·015	+ ·042	S W	6	79·8	81·0	73·9	−4·5	83	10	1·52	11·34	+8·09
Rajkot	29·628	+ ·001	+ ·013	W	9	83·4	88·0	75·8	+0·2	76	2	0·01	2·02	−5·89
Neemuch	29·664	+ ·042	+ ·040	W S W	9	78·2	86·7	73·7	−0·8	82	9	0·25	9·29	+2·93
Indore	29·701	+ ·030	+ ·051	W S W	4	76·8	85·2	74·1	+1·4	87	10	0·10	7·92	−1·85
Saugor	29·641	− ·006	+ ·022	W S W	6	77·7	88·4	74·6	+0·9	92	4	0·04	12·85	+3·62
Jubbulpore	29·692	+ ·004	+ ·069	W S W	2	80·7	85·5	75·6	+1·0	73	2	...	20·97	+7·21
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandva	29·684	+ ·018	+ ·026	S W	6	80·3	91·2	75·8	+0·5	85	9	0·22	5·43	−3·40
Raipur	29·689	+ ·007	+ ·068	S S W	7	81·5	89·9	76·0	+1·2	85	7	0·08	...	...
Nagpur	29·689	− ·005	+ ·034	S W	6	81·2	91·2	76·0	+1·0	87	8	0·35	8·92	−4·69
Amraoti	29·683	− ·007	+ ·021	S S W	6	82·1	95·1	75·3	+3·0	75	6	0·47	6·45	−3·98
Akola	29·701	+ ·002	+ ·027	N W	6	82·0	94·9	76·3	+1·7	75	8	...	...	...
Surat	29·695	+ ·020	+ ·025	W S W	L	86·1	97·1	75·1	−2·7	59	6	0·02	2·57	−9·46
Malegaon	29·699	+ ·041	+ ·010	S W	5	79·5	88·9	74·1	+0·8	78	10	0·11	2·25	−5·09
Bombay	29·736	+ ·018	− ·003	S S E	14	79·0	81·2	76·0	−1·2	91	10	1·

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Rs. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, as already notified, will be held here on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m.

FOR SALE—Two TIGER CUBS, three months old. Apply to D. S. POLICE[illegible]

[illegible] FRANÇAIS.—It has excellent flavour; it improves the appetite, stimulates the stomach, and strengthens the system. Price Rs. 2 per bottle. WRIGHT and Co. Mint Road, Fort.

OUR STOCK OF TOYS, Dolls, and Presents to suit both old and young, is so varied and cheap that it can suit the pocket of every class. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY. —I have lived in four of the chief Hotels in Bombay, and my opinion is that the Great Western is the best by far as regards accommodation, food, and attendance.—J. Tweedie, Bengal Civil Service.

WANTED, an OVERSEER for a Native STATE in Kathiawad. He must possess a good knowledge of surveying, levelling, and road-making. Salary Rs. 60 to 70 per month. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to J. U. Y., care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BUNZOUR, care of this paper.

LESSONS given in MUSIC (Piano and Theory) by a Lady. Apply E. M., care of Messrs. MACKAY and Co., Byculla Bridge.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES. Absolute security and low rates of Premia. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

GRUYERE CHEESE.—Just received and in prime condition at PEARSE'S, 7, Church Gate Street.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Arlstons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage. 4 annas.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

WATERPROOF! WATERPROOF! WATERPROOF CLOTHING of best London make in great variety of Gents, Boys, Ladies, and Girls. Also ready-made Ghorawallas' Coats and Capes on sale at HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!—Best Boots and Shoes for the monsoon, for Gents, Ladies' and Boys, of sizes, on sale at HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS. No. 1, Upper Storey, Opposite Crawford Market.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUSSORAH WOOL.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction in the godown of Muccadum Hajee Aga, Lower Colaba, by order Aga Hajee Mohmed Hussain Sustri and on account and risk of Haridas Goorji—
37 boras Bussorah wool.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Printing Materials of the Bombay Advertiser and Daily Commercial News.
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, opposite the Government Central Press, the whole of the above printing materials, consisting of 20 galleys of English types, printing machine, gilding boxes, tables, chairs, cupboards, &c.
The above will be on view from Monday next.

AUCTION SALE of 8 very valuable vacant plots of land at Ballasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, suitable for building purposes.
On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following 8 plots of valuable land:—
" 2—1350 " " 6—1635 "
" 3—1379 1-9 " " 7—1927 5-9 "
" 4—1726 4-9 " " 8—1450 "
For further particulars, conditions of sale and plan apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of 9 very valuable vacant plots of ground at Parel Road, opposite the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institution and next to the Victoria Gardens.
Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following 9 plots of ground, suitable for building purposes:—
Lot No. 1—1527 square yds. Lot No. 6—1460 square yds.
" 2—1460 " " 7—1496 "
" 3—1539 " " 8—1870 "
" 4—1910 " " 9—1344 "
" 5—1477 "
For further particulars, conditions of sale, and plan apply to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, July 8, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SINGAPORE UMBRELLAS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction near Two Tanks, close to the godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, by order and in the godowns of Abdool Cadur Esmailjee Motewala, and on account and at the risk of Eduljee Framjee—
66 cases each 12½ dozen Singapore umbrellas.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—
1 case of valuable books, consisting of several copies of Lives and Public Services of the Hon. Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, Pictorial History of the World, Life of General U. S. Grant, Treasury of Music, and Lives and Public Services of the Hon. James G. Blain and General John A. Logan.
The books are on view.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE BY AUCTION.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m. at their auction rooms, Marine Street, the following collection of musical instruments imported for amateurs, specially imported from Italy, &c.—
10 violins of Cremorne, Ametti and other well-known names, such as are rarely imported into Bombay; all in flannel-lined boxes complete.
3 folding harmoniums of 3½, 4 and 5 octaves, very superior, never before imported.
10 hand organs playing like band, of various makes, with spare rollers.
All the instruments are imported for a novelty, as such are rarely imported here.
On view from TO-DAY.
One lot of spare rich pegs, tails, bridges, rolls, &c., &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhoties.
6 cases white mulls.
5 " shirtings.
1 case colored sarries.
2 cases of perfumery consisting of eau-de cologne, lavender water, assorted perfume, pomade, hair oil, cosmafeque, violet powder, toothpaste, &c.
On account of the concerned.—
AS VR-3444—2 cases masks and toys.
By order of Mr. Pestonjee Jeejeebhoy, Dharwar and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Engineer, and the estate of the late Heerjeebhoy Sorabjee Dalal.
1 gold double-cased watch by James Murray.
1 " double-cased watch by John Jones.
1 " openfaced " "
2 " Albert chains.
1 " necklet.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Abdo Hajee Esmail H A E B 1833 H—1-15—15 cases tin spoons.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolrahim Jeevabhoy. 734 pieces wrought iron gas pipes.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdul Rahim Jevabhoy—
BW and C 10030—1 case canvas hose.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases 56 pieces colored felt cloth.
On account of the concerned—
0124 E B and Co.—2 blocks of white marble 7ft. by 18in. by 18in.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba, ex s.s. Poseidon and Imperator—
G T 28 A S—2-76-83, 1835-38,—12 cases glycerine soap.
By order of Messrs. Sawyer and Co., and on account and at the risk of Jaychund Ruttonjee.
C. and Co. J. R. 8960—1 case 21 pieces black velvets, 22 inches, 737½ yards, ex s.s Belgravia.
9024—1 case 23 pieces black velvet, 22 inches, 714½ yards, ex s.s Merton Hall.

AT 2 P.M.
1 strong serviceable office brougham.
1 handsome second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 new victoria with moveable coach-box.
1 Bhownuggur milch cow with calf.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF PEARLS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account and at the risk of Ali bin Abdoola—
1 parcel of pearls, weighing about 1,135 carats.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF FINE WHITE PEARLS.
On THURSDAY next, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. and on account and at the risk of Jaitha Ruttonsey, Esquire.
1 parcel of fine white round pearls in 11 lots, aggregating about 597 chows.
1 parcel of fine white pearls about 64 chows.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS.
On FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in a godown in Barrack Lane, near the Shipping Office, within the Fort, by order of Messrs. Schiller, Dosogne and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. James, Greaves and Co., the undermentioned 8 wrought-iron beams (girders) from the Provident Company's Works.
2 beams 21' 3" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"
2 " 17' 6" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"
2 " 25' 6" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"
2 " 18' 6" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Morenas and Co., a collection of handsome China and Japanese ware, Benares brassware, bronzeware, sandle-wood work-boxes, silver top, walking-sticks, glass sliding door, cupboards and show cases, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, opposite the bungalow of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate large size hall organ, S. B. rifle, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, handsome Hink's table and hanging lamps, rich Brussel's and Persian carpets, a large size cooking stove, strong-built office shigrams, strong pony, lady's saddle, garden plants, fish aquarium with fish, handsome oil paintings, &c., the property of H. I. CHOPE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROperty, together with a Ginning Factory and the Machinery, Appurtenances and stores belonging thereto, situate, lying and being at the village of Bhirai Talpad, Bahriawad, in the native state of Joonagud.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, at the request of the mortgagee, Thucker Jaithabhai Naronjee, on the 7th day of August, 1889, at their Auction rooms in Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on account and the risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Jeewun Dayal, the undermentioned property, under a power of sale, contained in a deed of mortgage, dated the 16th day of July, 1888, and made between the said Thucker Jeewun Dayal of the one part, and the said Thucker Jaithabhi Naronjee, of the other part.
All that pieces of leasehold land, together with the ginning factory, together with all buildings, fixtures, plants, machinery, and all appendages and appurtenances thereto, admeasuring ten biggas or thereabouts, registered under No. , and situate in the village of Bhirai Talpad Bahriawad, in Junagud Talooka, and together with coals, oil, and other sundry goods, lying in and about the said mill premises and bounded as follows:—On the east by batty ground or field of Sha Jaitha Bhojraj, on the west by the Adulat of Nawab of Joonagud, on the north by the property of Nawab of Joonagud, and on the south by public passage, and which said hereditaments and premises and ginning factories are now in the possession of the said Jaithabhoy Naronjee as mortgagee thereof.
Any intending purchaser will be at liberty to inspect the said land, premises and ginning factory, machinery, &c., on obtaining permission note from Jethabhai Naronjee, which will be given on application to the undersigned.
Conditions of sale and particulars regarding the said sale and the said property can be had on application to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, July 8, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

THERE was an advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday at 98⅛, due apparently to cheap money, the market rate of discount on short London Bills having been reduced to 1½ per cent. Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 42½d. per oz., but there was no change in the value of Rupee Securities, Thursday's quotations being repeated for each denomination. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 108. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 84; and Exchange on London was slightly easier, at francs 25·16½. The Indian Council placed a lakh more Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-16d.—a further advance of 1-32d. The weekly Specie shipments to Bombay consisted of £100,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold. To-day's message reports a further advance of 1-16d. in Silver, making the price of the metal 42 3-16d. per oz.

In General Produce, Linseed had become dull and Rapeseed quieter; while Wheat, on the other hand, had become steady. Bombay Linseed was unchanged in value; but Calcutta Seed was 6d. per quarter lower to arrive by both routes. Rates for Rapeseed were unaltered. No. 2 Spot Soft White Wheat in Liverpool was 2d. per cental dearer, but London quotations come unchanged. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,380,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters less than was upon the water on the previous Friday. The Coffee market had become firm in Mincing Lane, and Mid.-Plantation was 1s. dearer, at 94s. per cwt., the same quotation being given for Medium Mysore.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm again last evening, with Surats firmer, but considerably less business had been done than on the previous day, the sales being reported as 10,000 bales, including, however, the enhanced proportion of 2,000 bales of Surats. The price of Mid. American remained at 6¼d.; but Broach on the spot was 1-16d. higher, both for "Good" and "Fine" American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all position except the most distant, in which the advance was 1-64d. only. The Imports were again *nil*. There was no further change in Spot or Arrival prices to-day; but a large business was done for Saturday, the total Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, again including 2,000 Surats, the tone of the market having been firm generally at closing, though quiet for Surats. The Imports were 2,000 bales.

The Manchester market was firm yesterday; but Reuter repeats his last quotations for Staple Goods and for Yarn.

A considerable increase in the volume of business in Liverpool is disclosed by the figures wired yesterday, the week's sales summing up 61,000 bales against 46,000 bales sold during the previous six days, while the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 25,000 bales greater at 113,000 bales. The total stock had become reduced during the week by 32,000 bales; but as it stood yesterday, was still 172,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year and only 23,000 bales lighter than in 1887. The stock of Surats had increased by 9,000 bales, and stood at 159,000 bales. In the Total Visible Supply, and in that of East Indian Cotton, there had been a falling off of 110,000 bales and 26,000 bales, respectively; and from the figures which we give below it will be seen that, compared with last year, the total Visible Supply as estimated yesterday is some 30,000 bales greater, while as against 1887 it is 372,000 bales less; and in the case of East Indian Cotton there appear to be 64,000 bales more in sight than there were last year and 177,000 bales less than in 1887.

The increased demand from consumers (for only 2,000 bales were sold on speculation) has led to some advance in prices in Liverpool during the past week, say, to the extent of 1-16d. in Mid.-American and 1-16d. in Broach as to Spot quotations, while American Arrivals have gone up 5-64d. in most positions; but it will be noticed from the subjoined figures that the price of Mid.-American Cotton now rules 9-16d. higher than at this time last year and ⅛d. above the quotation in 1887.

The price of Spot Mid-Uplands in New York remained at 11⅛ cents yesterday. September Futures were up one point, at 10·17, while for August they were 4 points lower, at 10·51 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports since the beginning of the season are falling nearer to the level of those for 1887-88 every day, and the increase now shown is only 32,000 bales, but as against 1886-87 the reverse is the case and the increase now apparent this season is 288,000 bales. To-day's telegram quotes ready Mid-Uplands unchanged, but reports an advance of 3 points in September Futures and of 5 points for August, at 10·20 cents and 10·56 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, against 1,200 bales last year and 1,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	3,000	10,000	1,000
" exports to U. K.	14,000	34,000	11,000
" " Continent	4,000	3,000	6,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,478,000	5,146,000	5,190,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,721,000	2,713,000	2,572,000
" " to Continent do.	1,857,000	1,767,000	1,631,000
" Stock in the Ports	178,000	241,000	245,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 5th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1,450,000	1,419,000	1,822,460
" " Surats	381,000	317,130	587,500

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	784,000	611,750	805,620
" London	17,000	16,000	23,000
American Afloat	20,000	36,000	17,000
East Indian "	44,000	40,000	120,000
	865,000	703,750	971,620
Price of Mid.-Americans	6¼d.	5 9-16d.	5⅛
" Good Fair Dhollera	4¾d.	4 5-16d.	4 1-16d.
Difference	1½d.	1¼d.	1 13-16d.

In our local Produce markets business has been quiet to-day. The Mills have again been buyers of cotton to a limited extent, and purchases are reported of a few hundred bales each of Nuggur at Rs. 225 and Julgaum at Rs. 224-5 and a little Wadwan at Rs. 214, the total purchases not reaching more than 600 to 700 bales, the tone of the market being steady and prices unchanged. Contracts in "Fine" Bengal of the next crop are reported to have been booked for January delivery at Rs. 198-9 per candy.

WHEAT has not been in much enquiry for export, and only a moderate business has transpired but the tone of the market keeps steady and prices are unaltered all round.

SEEDS, in sympathy with the tenor of latest advices from the other side, have become quiet, and transactions have been on a small scale to-day. *Linseed* is unchanged in value; but we call *Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed* one anna lower, at Rs. 8 per cwt., *Yellow Cawnpore* and *Red Cawnpore* being quoted at Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-13-0 and Rs. 7-5-0, respectively. Other descriptions are neglected, but nominally unaltered in price.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,607 bales.
Wheat	11,627 cwt.
Linseed	8,557 "
Rapeseed	6,857 "
Poppy Seed	2,025 "
Castor Seed	1,268 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, but with a rather steadier feeling in the market and quotations in some cases advanced a little. The Methley Hall (s), arrived here to-day from Perim in ballast, has been fixed for Genoa at 19s. 3d. to 19s. 6d. per ton for ready loading.

EXCHANGE opened at an advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's quotations, which was lost, however, on the receipt of Calcutta rates, Bank Demand there having been quoted at 1s. 4 7-32d. against 1s. 4¼d. yesterday. The late strengthening influence in this market having come from the other Presidency, we close weak at the following quotations; but the day's record of business is almost a blank.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d. "
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-32d. "
Francs do.	1-71¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at yesterday's quotations, say 100 9-16 for Fours for cash and 100½ for the 30th instant account, but little business has transpired on either line. For 4½ per cents. 104⅜ is the nominal quotation.

SHARES are still a quiet market; but as far as there has been any movement in Mill Scrip to-day it has been in favour of sellers. City of Bombay Mill shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,085; Luckmidas Khimji Rs. 7½, at Rs. 1,020; Manockji Petit and Queen Rs. 5, at Rs. 1,220 and Rs. 910, respectively; and Alliance Rs. 2½, at Rs. 592½. Prince of Wales Press are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 397½ per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

UPPER BURMAH.

DEATH.

WACHA—June 25, at Shevenoungbin, Ruby Mines, Upper Burmah, of remittent fever, Nusserwanji, Commissariat Agent, eldest son of Edulji Cursetji Wacha.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROUGH—June 29, at Dinapore, the wife of J Brough, Medical Officer, E I R, of a son.
FRASER—June 30, at Lohereah Factory, Chumparun, the wife of Henry W Fraser, of a daughter.
SINKINSON—July 1, at "Peterhoff," Simla, the wife of E J Sinkinson, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

DEATH.

NICHOLSON—June 30, at Giridih, Edward Nicholson, of cancer, aged 50.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE I. P. C. MISSION SCHOOLS.—A very long communication from the Rev. G. W. Taylor and some others are held over through pressure on our space.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1889.

WE have heard a good deal of late about Imperial Federation, but chiefly as it strikes travelled Englishmen. It is interesting and possibly useful to know the views of such men as the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Brassey, and the Hon. Harold Finch Hatton, but that is not enough. We should like to know what several other classes, using the term in a broad sense, think about the subject. What, for instance, do the future leaders of the Democracy in England say? And not only the future, but the present leaders also? Some of them have discanted on the glories of a united empire, but vague words that suggest misgiving as to whether they have really thought the matter out, and arrived at definite conclusions. If this is true of leading politicians, we are afraid it is equally true of the lesser lights of the political firmament. It may be that the Imperial Federation League has made converts among the members of the House of Commons; but we should doubt if the number is large, and outside the walls of Parliament what has it been doing? If the attention bestowed by the London papers on the affairs of India is spasmodic, it is still more so with regard to the colonies. They have not yet succeeded in creating among our stay-at-home countrymen as great an interest in colonial life and politics as is felt in, say, the doings of a fifth rate power on the Continent. The answer generally made to complaints about British indifference is, "How can matters be otherwise when we are separated from our principal colonies by such an immense distance—in the case of Australasia, thirteen thousand miles?" It is in vain to urge that the electric telegraph has annihilated space. What the English public really think about the schemes so far propounded to bring about a practical union of the scattered fragments of the Empire is not, however, the chief point of interest; it is of still greater importance that we should be made acquainted with the thoughts of colonials as a body. On this point we have been pretty much in the dark; for although certain distinguished colonists have spoken, they for the most part reflected official opinion, and there has been little opportunity of getting at the opinions of the masses in the colonies. We welcome, therefore, the appearance of two works that should be read by all who wish to arrive at a sound judgment on a question that may be fraught with momentous consequences for the future of the British race. "Half a century of Australian Progress, a Personal Retrospect," by Mr. William Westgarth, and "Australia and the Empire," by Mr. A. Patchett Martin, have the merit not always possessed by books of this kind, of being written by men who thoroughly understand what they are writing about.

Mr. Westgarth, now a busy London merchant and formerly a resident in Victoria, gives his impressions of a visit to Australia last year. The book, though full of interest, is not quite so readable as that of Mr. Patchett Martin. In politics they differ. Both are Colonial Democrats to the tips of their fingers, but they are in Imperial matters as widely opposed as, say, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Conybeare. While Mr. Westgarth is an admirer of the present leader of the Liberal party, Mr. Martin holds him in the greatest detestation. Mr. Gladstone's genius, Mr. Martin tells us, "works most smoothly on the broad but perilous path of political disintegration." "Nowhere," he further mentions, "is Mr. Gladstone so completely discarded as in Australia and New Zealand. The crown of disgrace, as the majority of colonists regard it, was of course his Irish Home Rule Bill. If anything could have destroyed their loyalty and led them to despair of the Empire, it was this deplorable measure of disintegration." Mr. Westgarth is a firm believer in the principles of local autonomy enunciated by Mr. Gladstone, holding that they are the indispensable bases of Imperial unity, but he wishes it to be known that he is not a bigot. It is rarely in these days of fierce party passions that a man is to be found in England of his impartiality. "Although now a Home resident," he says, "I am still Colonist enough to retain, on Home party questions, the tempered colonial sentiment which can without prejudice appreciate at least the men of all sides." He is more fortunate than some who find it difficult to "appreciate" the Parliamentarians of either side. "Indeed," he goes on to observe, "the experienced and large-minded head of the present Government is hardly less an object of my admiration and national pride than the venerable and gifted statesman who, happily still vigorous as ever, heads my own proper party." Although Mr. Westgarth, who is evivently a man capable of judging men and things without party bias, appears to have only met with one man among the "seniors" in Victoria who was opposed to, or disbelieved in, "the Empire's unity," Sir Archibald Michie, Q.C., it is clear from the general tone of his reflections that he did not on his return to Australia after thirty years' absence find the Australians enthusiastic about federation. We do not find anything in his book that induces us to doubt the judgment of Mr. Martin when he declares that the typical colonist is "decidedly apathetic with regard to Imperial Federation." He is careful to explain that he only speaks for Australia, and he attributes the indifference of that section of the Empire to the fact that its inhabitants are too busily employed in making money to trouble themselves much about the matter. "In a go-ahead colony there are no leisured classes—neither poets, philosophers, nor paupers." "Hence," he adds, "as soon as a political scheme is mooted that does not deal with an immediate pressing necessity, no one pays the slightest heed to it." The Englishman born in India and permanently domiciled here—such instances, though rare, will occur to most of our readers—can hardly expect to feel precisely the same ardent affection for England as the Englishman who does not come out until he has attained manhood, and who looks forward to the day when he can return to his home. Those who have carefully considered the question have foreseen the possibility of a weakening of the ties with the mother-country as the number of "native-colonists" increased. It is estimated that three out of every five persons in Victoria—to mention only one colony—are "colonial-born." The cry "Australia for the Australians" has already been raised by youthful "natives" born and educated in Australasia, but neither Mr. Westgarth nor Mr. Martin attach much importance to the movement so far. The latter, however, who takes a desponding view of most things, remarks that "It is worse than idle for grown-up serious men to continue to play a game of political blindman's buff when it is admitted on all hands that the relations between Great Britain and her colonies are in a tentative if not unsatisfactory and even critical condition."

When we come to look into the proposals of these writers for improving the relations between the mother-country and the colonies, we cannot say that they have solved the problem. Mr. Martin, who is very jealous of Colonial honour, and does not disguise his contempt for the "supereilious modern Briton," plainly tells England that unless she is prepared to accept equality as the watchword of Federation, Australasia at all events will hold aloof. "Can these great and growing Colonies forthwith form something approaching to an alliance with England? Can they in other words, as they increase in power and population, be received on equal terms into the Imperial bund? Nothing else, I am convinced, will permanently satisfy them." Elsewhere he speaks of this "alliance" being created by a restoration of "some of the ancient prerogatives" of the Crown, but he does not enlighten us as to what those prerogatives were. The recent unfortunate difference of opinion between Lord Knutsford and Sir Thomas McIlwraith, the Queensland Premier, gives some ground for strongly urging that the Colonists should have a voice in the selection of their Governors. His one definite proposal is that the two local Houses of Parliament should meet in joint conclave "to suggest to Her Majesty the names of the most eligible men in the Empire for that post." Mr. Westgarth, however, thinks the suggestion that the colonies should participate in the appointment of their Governors "utterly mischievous." "A Governor who has come in under the auspices of one party in power may be all the less welcome with the next." This is an argument that cannot be brushed aside, and there are other and stronger reasons against Mr. Martin's plan, which is not within the region of practical politics. Mr. Westgarth boldly propounds a complete federation scheme, which, in the same or a slightly different form, he has previously advocated on more than one occasion, while Mr. Martin would for the time being rest satisfied with the consultation of the colonists in the choice of their Governor. Mr. Westgarth thinks that they should be consulted in all Imperial matters, and this, he thinks, should be not by any change in the constitution of either branch of the legislature, but by the creation of a Colonial Council of Advice, "to sit always with the Cabinet" and to be unaffected by changes of Ministry! To those who urge the possible inconvenience of "party secrets" being betrayed by the colonial wing of the reformed Cabinet, Mr. Westgarth, with an optimism that excites wonder and admiration, placidly observes:—"Well, but this is to parade the very defects which we hope the Colonial fusion will help to reduce or get rid of. On the contrary, there is a good hope that the system of unpatriotic secrets and other indications of unseemly party extremes may be beneficially modified under the new course." Imperial Federation, which will put an end to the existence of unpatriotic secrets, the special property of the Imperial Cabinet, is indeed something to strive for, but it is not yet in sight.

JUST a year ago the Bombay Government informed H. H. the Jam of Nowanugger that his Dewan, Mr. Mugonlal, who had been in office for nine years, had not been able to carry on the administration in a satisfactory manner, that the public debt had grown to twenty-five lakhs, while necessary public works were not even begun, and the police was badly organised and inefficient, and that under these circumstances the Dewan should revert in the August of this year to his office in the British Agency, and a new Dewan should be appointed with the sanction of Government. H. H. the Jam remonstrated strongly against this decision, and asked to be allowed to retain the services of Mr. Mugonlal, who, he averred, had satisfied him and had done all that was possible for the good of the country. The Bombay Government was inexorable, and said that Mr. Mugonlal must go. Yielding to *force majeure*, His Highness agreed to part with his Dewan and appoint a new one. He was requested to submit four names to the Government, from which a selection would be made, and it appears that a monition was given that no Parsee name should be amongst the four. The Jam inquired why such a restriction should be imposed upon him, he being a first class Chief, with power to nominate whom he pleased, the Bombay Government having the right to object if an unsuitable person were appointed. He claimed the right to select a Parsee if he were competent for the post. It is understood that the Government had not any intention of laying down a rule which would exclude Parsees as such from high employment in Native States, but that it was the opinion of the Acting Political Agent that in Nowanugger it would be best to appoint a Hindu to the office of Dewan. The Jam's choice fell upon Mr. Dosabhai Framjee, who was willing to accept the office. It was supposed that he had been actually appointed, and the Hindu press both in Kathiawar and Bombay expressed their warm approval on the ground that it was the best appointment that could have been made. Mr. Dosabhai Framjee was regarded for some weeks as the new Dewan, and if his nomination had been approved by the Bombay Government, there is no doubt that the affairs of the important State of Nowanugger would have undergone a thorough reform, for he had, before consenting to undertake the duties of the office, obtained from His Highness a promise of hearty support in the measures which those best acquainted with the circumstances of the State deemed essential. The financial trouble was largely due to the high rates of interest on the State debt, and 10 or 12 per cent. being a not unusual figure, to say nothing of compound interest. While all the departments were laxly supervised. A Bombay syndicate was prepared to advance the money to pay off the local harpies for 6 per cent., which would provide a sinking fund. This would have effected a saving of a lakh and a half a year to begin with, and liquidated the public debt within a reasonable period. It was the intention also to make certain necessary improvements in the port, to enable the produce of the country to be shipped, and to make a road to allow of marble quarries of considerable value to be profitably worked. The Bombay Government, which had expressly issued orders to Mr. Mugonlal to revert to his employment at the Political Agency next month, on the ground that his administration was unsuccessful, at this juncture accorded him another six months of office, to give him an opportunity of carrying out the requisite reforms in the State, thus deferring, for a time at least, the change which the Government itself had forced upon the Jam in disregard of his remonstr

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE JOHNSTOWN DISASTER.

LONDON, JULY 7, 11·5 P.M.

The inquest on the Johnstown disaster has been concluded, the proprietors of the reservoir, the members of the Southfolk Club, being proved to have been aware of the insecure state of the dam and being held guilty of culpable negligence and answerable for the deaths of inhabitants who lost their lives and the destruction of property.

THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

A FORCE UNDER GENERAL GRENFELL

LONDON, JULY 6.

General Grenfell with a battery of Egyptian Artillery and a Squadron of Cavalry left Cairo yesterday, the General's object being to sandwich the Dervishes between his own forces at Assowan and Colonel Wodehouse's at Wady-Halfa.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

With a view to further military complications an order has been issued from the Horse Guards stopping the leave of all British officers as a temporary measure.

THE BEHRING SEA SEAL FISHERIES.

LONDON, JULY 6.

An agreement has been concluded between England and America by which it is anticipated all future disputes regarding the seal fisheries in the Behring Sea will be avoided.

THE SHAH IN ENGLAND.

ENTERTAINMENTS BY SIR ABBERT SASSOON AND LORD ROSEBERY.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Shah attended a grand performance of the Oriental ballet Aidee in the Empire Theatre on Thursday evening, His Majesty being the guest of Sir Albert Sassoon, who had taken the theatre for the occasion and issued invitations.

Yesterday the Shah attended the Kempton Park Races, subsequently dining with Lord Rosebery at his house in Berkeley-square.

From His Lordship's house His Majesty went to the State Concert at the Albert Hall, when there was a distinguished and brilliant assembly.

THE PORTE AND THE ROUMELIAN RAILWAYS.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED WITH BULGARIA.

LONON, JULY 7.

The Porte is endeavouring to transfer the Roumelian Railways from their present management to a new company, a step which Bulgaria has declared to be beyond the Porte's powers.

Feeling runs very high, and it is considered probable that serious trouble will ensue.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LAND TRANSFER BILL.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the Government, the House of Lords have voted an amendment to the Land Transfer Bill, contrary to the spirit of the measure, by 122 against 113.

Lord Salisbury thereupon withdrew the Bill.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate, has been elected member for West Fife in place of the Hon. P. Bruce, who resigned owing to ill health, and defeating the Liberal Unionist candidate by a majority of 793 votes.

MR. CONYBEARE'S SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

The sentence of three months' imprisonment passed on Mr. Conybeare at Falcarragh for siding with the evicted tenants in Donegal, and against which he appealed has been confirmed.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

The Shah of Persia, in company with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, attended the races yesterday at Kempton Park and dined with Lord Rosebery in the evening. His Majesty went from there to a special concert given at the Albert Hall.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

Colonel Robert Kingscote has been gazetted Commander of the Bath.

GENTLEMEN vs. PLAYERS CRICKET MATCH.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The cricket match of Gentlemen *vs.* Players was concluded at the Kennington Oval yesterday, and resulted in the Gentlemen being defeated by nine wickets. The scoring was heavy on both sides.

THE CHETWYND CASE.

Sir George Chetwynd has resigned the Jockey Club.

THE COW-PRESERVATION MEETING AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 7.

A crowded meeting was held to-day at the Hirabag Town Hall. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dustur Dr. Hoshang Jamasp, the High Priest of the Parsees, presided. Sriman Swami addressed the meeting on the conservation of the bovine species. The speech was eloquent and impressive. Facts and figures were produced from official documents. Great enthusiam prevailed.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

Captain Younghusband, King's Dragoon Guards, who made the overland journey from China to Kashmir, is about to proceed to Leh, whence he will examine the northern passes of Kashmir.

VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Scoble has declined the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University on the ground that the working head of the University should be a permanent Calcutta resident.

FLOOD IN BOLAN.

The heaviest flood known in the Bolan occurred on the 4th instant. The entire length between Hirok and Rindli has been breached or blocked with boulders, and considerable damage has been done to the permanent way, and the line will be closed for traffic for a month at least.

ABOLITION OF THE BOMBAY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

The Bombay Clothing Department will be abolished in the autumn, when Colonel La Touche will be given the Madras appointment.

FLOOD IN THE INDUS RIVER.

Owing to serious flood in the Indus River the main line of the North-Western Railway is in great danger.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST.

General Psendergast has taken with him a company of Beluchis and two mountain guns, in addition to a squadron of cavalry as escort on his visit to the Zhob Country. His going is at the invitation of the Zhob Chief, who has requested the Governor-General's Agent to mediate between the two clans, the Mirzais and the Khoidadzais, who have been perpetually at feud for some time past, and whose differences refuse to be settled by their nominal head.

LAWN-TENNIS IN ENGLAND.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Renshaw has beaten Mr. Barlow in the tennis singles. Mr. Barlow had previously defeated Mr. Hamilton, the Irish champion, in the fourth round. Mr. Renshaw plays Mr. E. Renshaw on Monday.

DEATH OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 7.

Sir Salar Jung died this afternoon.

Since his return seriously ill from Poona a few days ago it was recognized that his case was hopeless, and although everything possible was done for him by the Residency Surgeon and those in attendance, he grew gradually worse, and the end came at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He was 26 years old.

The Nizam and the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, express the greatest sympathy with his brother, Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, and the other members of the family,

Sir Salar has left a son, a few weeks old.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST FOUR SOLDIERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JULY 7.

Four soldiers of the 1st North Lancashire Regiment, now stationed at Indore, have been apprehended. They are charged with having caused the death of a native chowkedar in charge of the Ral Mandir Gardens, belonging to H. H. Maharaja Holkar. It is said that the man requested them not to shoot birds in the gardens, which, it is supposed, led to some altercation, resulting in the man being shot dead on the spot. The prisoners were brought here to-day under a strong escort, and Major-General Gillespie with Colonel Cunningham, the District Staff Officer, are busily engaged in investigating the matter.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.*

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The services of Mr. D. Fitzpatrick have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Mr. J. Westland have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Sir F. R. Hogg has resigned the Civil service.

Three months' privilege leave has been granted to Deputy Surgeon-General W. R. Rice.

The services of Lieutenant E. R. Hartigan, Bombay Staff Corps, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. Augustus Wirz has been appointed Acting Consul for Austria and Hungry at Aden, vice Mr. V. Escher.

Colonel J. Fitzgerald, Deputy Commissioner, Berar, has retired.

Mr. R. Obbard officiates as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the absence of Colonel R. Bullock.

Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie has been appointed Judicial Commissioner in those districts.

Captain A. F. De Laessoe has been posted as Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.

Mr. J Young has been appointed Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein, vice Mr. J. E. Orr, and Mr. John Macleish at Rangoon, vice Mr. W. G. Reddie.

Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch has been granted privilege leave for three months.

The services of Mr. A. P. Howell, Resident of Hyderabad, have been replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

Mr. W. J. Ham, Assistant Director-General of Post Offices in India, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. R. Logan, Accountant-General, Punjab, has been granted leave for two months and twenty-six days, Mr. E. S. Byrne will officiate.

Lieutenant S. C. F. Jackson has been appointed Aid-de-Camp on the personal staff of General Sir G. S. White, Commanding Quetta.

The following officers have been granted furlough :—Major and Brevet-Colonel Pretyman, four months ; Lieut-Colonel G. C. Cautley, 1 year and 121 days ; Major E. Wighton, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, Bombay, four months ; Major G. N Bellasis, Executive Engineer, two years ; Captain E. T. Gastrell, 1 year ; and Captain G. Silver, four months.

Leave on private affairs has been granted to the following officers :—Lieut. A. W. Warden, 182 days ; Lieut. H. J. Duhan, 90 days ; and Colonel William Francis Grant has retired.

Good service pension has been conferred on Surgeon-General George Bidie, Madras, vice Colonel (Brigadier-General) G. C. Hodding, succeeded to Colonel's allowance.

The following officers have been promoted in the Marine Department :—Commander E. R. Shopland, to second grade ; Mr. T. H. Butterworth, to Commander, third grade ; Mr. W. G. Beauchamp, to first grade officer ; C. R. Rowsell, to second grade ; and B. C. Bunyer to Engineer.

* Appeared in our "extra" of Saturday last.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this evening.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 5.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LISBON, JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo passed here this evening.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 7TH.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman left here for Calcutta direct on the 6th inst.

HONGKONG, JULY 7.

The s, s. Venetia (extra) from Bombay arrived here yesterday.

The s. s. Pekin, with outward China mail of June 20, from Bombay, arrived here at noon to-day.

PENANG, JULY 7.

The s. s. Khiva (extra) arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY 7.

Mail steamer Britannia from Aden arrived.

Mail steamer Thames from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera	5¾
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5-1¼
8¼ „ „	6-3½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3½ per cent. French Rentes	84 ex.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅝
4½ per cent. „	69⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		61,000	bales.
„ „ „	Surats	5,000	„
„ „	Import of Cotton	29,000	„
„ „ „	Surats	14,000	„
„ „	Stock of Cotton	784,000	„
„ „	Surats	159,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London.		17,000	„

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, JULY 6.

10 p.m.	78·8

SUNDAY, JULY 7.

6 a.m.	79·8
10 a.m.	83·6
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	82·7

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts
Previously registered	22 64	27 71	26 95	25 16
July 6, Saturday	1 10	1 64	1 50	0 47
„ 7, Sunday	0 46	0 26	0 40	...
Total	24 20	29 61	28 85	25 63
Total of corresponding date last year	27 51	25 89	26 25	25 46

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 21.

THE scare-mongers are once again very much in evidence. Like Bombastes Furioso it has, with them, now become a matter of boots. You will remember the immortal lines describing the hero of the poem hanging his boots where four cross-roads meet, and putting above them the terrifying legend—

"Whoever dares these boots displace
Must meet Bombastes face to face."

Not one pair, but a million pairs, of boots is the object of terror at this moment. The *Standard* is quaking, in mortal terror as though one of the redoubtable Campbells was to stand in each pair of the million boots, instead of a half-trained mujik or a desultorily-fighting Cossack. For it is Russia which is said to have ordered this immense quantity of shoe-leather. In war scares, as in so many other things, evidently "there is nothing like leather." So far as the Great Powers are concerned among themselves there does not appear to be occasion for the slightest alarm. The trouble lies in South-Eastern Europe. Everyone of the little kingdoms or princedoms in that region is believed to possess the potentialities of a powder magazine. Servia especially is bellicose and full of mischief ; what is more, her parties are disposed to be aggressive. The Progressist leader, M. Sarashuine, has been unburdening himself with unusual frankness to a *Standard* interviewer. He declares he has no special sympathies either for Austria or for Russia, and adds, "We are put up to auction, and if it were in my power, I would unhesitatingly go to the highest bidder, and compel the Servian nation to follow me. But the bidding must be serious, binding, signed, and sealed." A little later he declared that Servia had enormous capacities for giving annoyance, and further that her people were desperate. "All our past history," he adds, "teaches us to trust nobody but ourselves, and I scarcely think we are likely to be trapped again by fine words. We have no friends, and another treaty like that of San Stefano, or even of Berlin, would be our death-warrant." There can be little doubt M. Sarashuine was, in thus speaking, talking more for effect than for aught else. Nobody will take what he has said with much seriousness, but will prefer, as the *Times* does this morning, to believe that the scare of the week has passed away. At the same time the fact is not overlooked that the peace of Europe may be broken in the Balkans at any time, and that things are not too happily fixed in Western Europe. The Swiss difficulty will in all probability be solved without complications, while the French running sore will be stanched—for a time. I do not believe the situation generally is one whit worse than it has been on any day for the past three or four years, and nothing like so bad as at some periods. The great peril lies in the fact that the situation, being one full of complications and dangers is necessarily perilous : by the law of averages the longer the fall of the avalanche is averted the nearer the date of the inevitable fall.

In spite of Ascot, Sir Lepel Griffin was favoured with a large and influential audience to listen to his remarkable paper on "The Native Princes of India and their relations with the British Government ;" indeed, I have rarely seen so numerous a gathering at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute. There were a fair number of Anglo-Indians present, including Sir George Campbell, M.P., Sir Owen Burne, and Colonel Bannerman. As the full text of the lecture will reach you by this mail, it is unnecessary to summarize the arguments here. I may mention, however, that Sir Lepel Griffin seemed to carry the bulk of his hearers with him, and that the applause was very emphatic, particularly when he referred to our obligations to the Ameer Abdur Rahman. The discussion was less interesting than the lecture. Colonel Bannerman, the value of whose co-operation in Central India was acknowledged by Sir Lepel Griffin, could doubtless have contributed something worth listening to ; but he did not respond to Lord Brassey's appeal to give us the benefit of his views on the important questions raised by the lecturer. Sir George Campbell, who is not usually disposed to neglect such opportunities, also refused to speak. Colonel Malleson made a rather gushing speech, in the course of which he overwhelmed Sir Lepel Griffin with praises for having had the courage to tell the truth ; described the proposed colonization of Cashmere as an admirable suggestion, and notwithstanding the fact that the chair was occupied by a nobleman, who may be styled the Prince of Globe-Trotters, denounced in unmeasured terms the atrocities of that much-abused class. It was not quite clear whether the gallant colonel referred to Mr. Samuel Smith or Mr. Caine, but his lively invective was certainly provoked by the doings of one or both of those honourable gentlemen. Colonel Malleson concluded by expressing a hope that the lecturer's suggestions would recommend themselves to the approval of the authorities on whom devolves the responsibility of ruling India. Mr. Hurrichand Chintamon, of Baroda, gallantly stood up for the Native Princes, contending that if the Paramount Power consented to their ascending the *gadee* before they had attained sufficient experience, it was not surprising if they went wrong. European Princes in similar circumstances would do the same. Lord Brassey, in closing the proceedings, expressed his opinion that the suggestion as to the colonization of Cashmere was one of great interest and promise. His lordship was not prepared to say on what terms and conditions such a scheme could be carried out ; but he was able to conceive that a military colony might be formed in Cashmere which would be a valuable means of developing the resources of that State and bringing into existence a population that could, in case of difficulty, be confidently depended upon. He bore testimony from his own observation of the superiority of British over native rule, and predicted that while the responsibility of the Supreme Government would be more and more extended in India we shall at the same time learn how to avail ourselves more largely than before of native assistance to carry out the details of administration under British supervision. Sir Lepel Griffin's lecture having been delivered at a time when politics are exceptionally dull from the newspaper point of view has come in for a great deal of comment, generally of a not unfavourable character. The opening it gave a certain evening journal for a sensational article was not, as might be imagined, thrown away, and the questions in the House of Commons regarding the Maharajah of Cashmere have to some extent stimulated public interest in the matters so forcibly—perhaps too forcibly—brought forward by Sir Lepel Griffin. Mrs. Annie Besant, with more zeal than discretion, has with characteristic impetuosity entered the lists, and fiercely battles against what she calls the "stealing of Cashmere." *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.* Mrs. Besant is a great authority on the Malthusian gospel and the woes of the match girls, but she would do well to leave the defence of the Native Chiefs to those who have a more intimate knowledge of the question than she can possibly possess.

I have said that Home politics are just now exceptionally dull. The paucity of members who have returned to them after the Whitsun holiday, and the absence of excitement at Westminster are in themselves a sufficient indication of the languid feeling that for the moment at all events prevails certainly in the Metropolis, and I believe throughout the provinces. Mr. W. H Smith's announcement that the Government do not intend to press the Sugar Bounties Bill "this Session," and the rapid progress made in supply since Monday night, entirely remove whatever fears might previously have existed that the House would repeat the dreadful experience of the past two years. While there is no ground for expecting that the prorogation will take place so early as the end of July, a reasonable hope exists that Her Majesty's faithful Lords and Commons will be dismissed from their duties by the middle of August at the latest. Of course, contingencies may arise that will cause the Session to be unduly prolonged ; but there is a general desire among all parties, excepting perhaps that party which is composed of Mr. Labouchere and the half a dozen members below the gangway, who would like the House to sit all the year round and on at least six days of the week, to complete the remaining work as speedily as possible. It seems to be expected that a lively debate will take place to-night on the subject of the Irish evictions, and every Nationalist member who is available has been summoned back to London. The question is to be raised by Mr. John Ellis, the Nottinghamshire coal owner, who is not what would be called a man of a retiring disposition, and who is fond of speaking about his "senatorial functions." He is to move that in the interests of humanity and of the just rights of property, and inasmuch as the provisions of the present Land Acts are inadequate for the purpose, it is expedient that steps should be taken without delay to ensure such a competent, impartial, and conclusive arbitration between the two parties to the present agrarian struggle in Ireland as will diminish the necessity for evictions and the costly and humiliating employment of the forces of the Crown thereat." Some Conservative supporters of the Government are in favour of the resort to arbitration, but it is not expected that they will carry their objections to the present methods so far as to vote for the motion. The result of the division is a foregone conclusion, but Mr. Gladstone's followers think there is some advantage to be gained by keeping the agrarian phase prominently before the public. At the same time, they privately admit that it is very difficult to make English people feel a proper amount of indignation about the evictions. Perhaps the model of the battering ram—"Balfour's Maiden," as Sir William Harcourt christened it—that has just been constructed and is to be despatched on a tour through England in a few days may accomplish what seems beyond the powers of eloquence.

The secret of Sir John Gorst's Bill for the reduction of the number of members of the Secretary of State's Council from fifteen to ten, not twelve, as the papers say, was well kept, and nobody outside a limited official circle had any inkling that such a measure was immediately to be proposed until the Under-Secretary gave notice of his intention. Your readers may remember that many months ago, when I announced the appointment of a Departmental Committee to consider what reductions in the establishment of the India Office could be effected, I predicted as the result of the best information to be obtained that the pruning knife would be applied in the holy of holies itself. If my memory is not at fault, I said that the Council would probably be reduced by three. The considerable amount of time that has elapsed since the inquiry was instituted, and the nature of the reply given by Sir John Gorst to a recent request for information as to what was being done, encouraged the belief that the matter had been shelved. Mr. Bradlaugh, who, by the action of the Government in depriving private members of the Tuesday evening sittings, was prevented from bringing forward the motion which he has so long had upon the notice paper, has contrived to convert his resolution into an amendment to Sir John Gorst's Bill, the second reading of which next Thursday is to be made the occasion of a great field day by the "Indian reformers." Mr. Caine, who seems to be suffering from a particularly severe attack of the Indian fever that attacks so many travelling M. P.'s, will, if he catches the speaker's eye, take the same side in the debate as Mr. Bradlaugh, though it must be a bitter pill for him as well as for others to have to follow the lead of the unregenerate representative of Northampton.

The opposition to the Deccan Mining Concession settlement has at last found a head. I will quote immediately the draft of a question which will be put early next week. Before doing so, however, I may tell you how the land lies in various quarters. At the India Office there is "a world of woe." High personages there are of opinion that if it had not been for that unlucky laudatory account of the proposed settlement in *The Times* of a fortnight ago, the arrangement sanctioned by the Government of India would have slipped through unnoticed. In this opinion they are greatly mistaken. But let that pass. As matters stand, there seems to be a disposition to hand over the whole matter to the House for settlement, and to let it be scrambled over there. This is, perhaps, the best thing that could have happened. Should the House have a free hand, Mr. Watson and Mr. Winter, Mr. Batten, and the others will find that, in such a connection as this, its tender mercies are cruel. The question to be asked is in the following terms :—

To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been called to the statement which appeared in the *Times* of June the 7th, alleging that the Secretary of State for India is prepared to confirm the Hyderabad Deccan Mining Concession, subject to certain conditions.

"To ask whether, as is alleged by the *Times*, the Nawab Mehdi Ali, an official of high standing and great experience, and the Financial Secretary to the Nizam's Government, considered these terms both inadequate and prejudicial to the Nizam's State : whether this opinion was fully shared by the British Resident at Hyderabad, and also by the Nizam's legal advisers in India.

"Whether, as it also appears from the statement in the *Times*, Messrs. Freshfield and Williams, acting for the Nizam, proposed these terms of settlement to the concessionaires without any sanction from the Nizam's Government, and whether that Government, having formulated its own proposals of compromise, Messrs. Freshfield, instead of withdrawing their proposal, threatened to throw up the case rather than communicate the Nizam's proposals to the concessionaires.

"Whether it is the fact that the official proposals of the Nizam's Government have never yet been submitted to the concessionaires ; whether the Government will communicate the Nizam's proposals to the House of Commons ; whether Messrs. Freshfield and Williams were appointed Solicitors to the Nizam's Government on the advice of the Secretary of State for India ; whether all the correspondence referred to in the *Times* as having passed between the Government of Hyderabad and the British Resident may be laid on the table ; and whether Her Majesty's Government will communicate with the House of Commons before becoming a party to any final settlement."

Mr. Moreton Frewen, almost as well-known now in India as in England and America, has a characteristically able article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of to-day. It deals, in a new aspect, with an old and pet hobby of his. He identifies, in a sense, Imperial Federation with the Sugar Bounty Bill of the Government. At least he starts from this point, and proceeds to show that the Federation of the Empire depends solely upon economic conditions and selfish considerations—that is, selfish in a right and proper way. He argues that a Customs arrangement between all parts of the British Empire must precede or accompany Federation, if it is to be of a lasting character. No doubt, Mr. Frewen is, in the main, right. But in his present article, alliteratively headed "Federation or Farrerism," Sir Thomas Farrer being the Joshua before whose hosts (of letters) the Government walls have fallen down, Mr. Frewen does not, in my humble opinion, prove his case. The Sugar Bounties system is not strong enough to carry so heavy a burden as he puts upon it. He ignores that the carrying of Baron de Worms's Bill would displace immensely more labour than it would employ, and that if a few West India planters made fortunes, twenty times as many English manufacturers would be ruined. No, Mr. Frewen has not got the right stick in his hand this time with which to belabour parochial politicians. He is right in his main contentions ; of that no thinking man can be in doubt. But, to effectually demonstrate his views, let him bring forward something that is strong as well as sweet.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 7.—The barometer has fallen over nearly the whole of India. The fall is largest in the Punjab, where it exceeds a tenth of an inch. Pressure is slightly below normal in West and North-West India, and above in North-East India, more especially in Bengal, where it is a tenth of an inch in excess. Winds are unchanged, except in Sind and Kathiawar Coasts, where they are blowing more strongly. Skies are densely clouded in all districts, but more especially in the Punjab. Rain fell more or less generally in all districts, except in Central India and Guzerat. Yesterday heavy rain fell on the West Coast, and some very heavy local downpours in Northern India. Roorkee reports eight inches, Durbhunga three, Bareilly and Rawalpindi over two. Light but fairly general rain fell over the greater part of Madras yesterday, the largest fall was two inches in Cuddapah.

THE ABKARI QUESTION.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCHES.

THE following despatches on the Abkari question have been issued from the India Office. The most recent, dated 16th May, is as under :—

To his Excellency the most honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis,—In continuation of my despatch (No. 28, Revenue), dated 19th April, 1889, I enclose a copy of a report of a debate in the House of Commons, which took place on the 30th ultimo on the excise administration of the Government of India. You will observe that a resolution condemning that system in general terms, and calling for its immediate reform, was carried by a majority of 113 to 103. I desire to call your Excellency's attention particularly to the speech of Sir John Gorst, Under Secretary of State for India, which represents my views upon the subject under discussion.

2. The resolutions, you will perceive, does not discriminate between the different systems of Abkari administration prevailing in the several provinces of India, nor between the variation in the carrying out of those systems which circumstances render necessary in different districts of the same province, nor is any alternative policy laid down by the House of Commons in this resolution for the guidance of the Government of India in the very difficult task of regulating the consumption of intoxicating liquors by the various populations of India. Her Majesty's Government, however, gathered from the debate which took place, and the speeches by which this resolution was recommended to the adoption of the House of Commons, that the principles enunciated in my despatches of the 19th April, 1888, and the 14th March, 1889, met with the entire approval of all parties in the House of Commons. These principles were :—

[1.] That any extension of the habit of drinking among populations is to be discouraged.

[2.] That the tax on spirits should be as high as may be possible without giving rise to illicit methods of making and selling liquors.

[3.] That, subject to these considerations, a maximum revenue should be raised from a minimum consumption of intoxicating liquors.

3. I understand that these principles have been frankly assented to by the Government of India, and by all the Provincial Governments, and are, indeed those to which those Governments have long endeavoured to make their Abkari administration conform.

4. I fully appreciate the opinions expressed by your Excellency with regard to this matter in the recent discussion of the Budget as reported in the *Gazette of India*, of the 30th day of March last, and I have every confidence that your Excellency, in view of the opinion expressed by the House of Commons, and in accordance with your own views, will proceed with as little delay as possible to carry into effect the measures which you already have under consideration for the more effectual control and discouragement of the liquor traffic, according to the various circumstances of the populations under your Government.

5. It was asserted in the debate that however sound the views and intentions of the Government of India and of the Provincial Governments might be, those intentions were not carried in all cases into practical effect by some of the executive officers of the Abkari Department. As an illustration of this the passages transcribed in the margin * from the Report of the Excise Administration of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for 1885-6 were cited, to show that attempts were sometimes made to force intoxicating liquor upon unwilling consumers, contrary to the principles laid down.

A perusal of the whole of this report would show that such expressions as those quoted in the margin misrepresent the policy of the local administration ; they are, moreover, peculiarly liable to misconstruction, and when separated from the rest of the report appear to be entirely contrary to the policy of the Government. I have no doubt that if these passages had been supposed by your Excellency's Government to bear the meaning that has been placed upon them, they would not have been allowed to pass unnoticed.

6. While, therefore, I am unable to see in the Resolution of the House of Commons any reason for departing from the principles of Abkari administration which I have pressed upon your Excellency in the despatches above mentioned, your Excellency may with advantage make use of the resolution for the purpose of inculcating on the several Provincial Governments increased vigilance in watching the practice of their executive officers, in order to secure a conformity in all districts of the Indian Empire to the Abkari policy which has been adopted, and in the case of those provinces in which a reform of the Abkari administration is in progress, for the purpose of expediting the completion of each reform without delay.—I have the honour to be, my Lord Marquis, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant.

[Signed] CROSS.

* Report on the Excise Administration of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending September, 1886 :—

Page 7.—"In some districts where the number of shops was below the Government standard, attempts were made to increase them, but not with conspicuous success."

Page 13.—"Etwah.—Efforts are being made to bring the number of shops up to the prescribed standard. Besides the fifty-seven shops now opened licenses were granted for others, but they were withdrawn when it was found that no liquor was sold at those shops."

"Etah.—At the last settlement, efforts were again made to induce the Abkars to open new shops, but, as last year, to no purpose ; no one would bid even a nominal price for them."

"Muttra.—Licenses were taken out for thirty-seven shops, but six had to be withdrawn."

Two other dispatches given below form with the foregoing the contents of a Parliamentary return laid on the tables of the House of Commons on the 19th ult. :—

London, 19th April.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,—In continuation of my despatch No. 63, dated 18th August last, I forward you a copy of the *Times* newspaper report of a debate in the House of Commons on "* * * the extension of the sale of intoxicating liquors for (Indian) revenue purposes with serious results to the moral and material welfare of the people." A copy of your Excellency's despatch, No. 166, dated 25th June, 1887, which reported fully upon the Indian Excise administration, had been printed by order of the House of Commons, and was in the hands of the Honourable Members before the recent debate.

2. I am satisfied that, in controlling and directing the Indian Excise administration, the Supreme and local Governments are following, and have followed, the principle that as high a tax as possible should be placed on spirits without giving rise to illicit distillation. In the interests of the Indian people, as well as in the interests of the Indian Treasury, the Excise systems of India must always be based upon the considerations—

[1.] That an extension of the habit of drinking among Indian populations is to be discouraged.

[2.] That the tax on spirits and liquors should be as high as may be possible without giving rise to illicit methods of making and selling liquor.

Subject to the above considerations, as large a revenue as possible should be raised from a small consumption of intoxicating liquors.

3. Your Excellency's recent despatch, and also the periodical Excise reports, show that your Government and the local Governments practically shape the Indian Excise administration in conformity with these considerations. At the same time, I occasionally find in periodical reports, passages which read as if the increase of the Excise revenue was the paramount object of good excise administration, and as if additional facilities for liquor-drinking might be sometimes given more readily than the actual needs of the people demand. I think it desirable that your Excellency's Government should take an early opportunity of drawing the attention of local Governments to the principles by which their excise administration ought to be guided.

4. The Report of the Bengal Excise Commission points to the conclusion that some years ago the number of licensed out-stills and liquor-shops was unduly increased in parts of Bengal. And I am glad to find that the action taken by the Government of Bengal on the report has resulted in a considerable reduction of liquor shops, and of the estimated quantity of spirits passed into consumption. I incline to the view—upon which the local Governments appear generally to act—that the central distillery system is preferable to the out-still or the contract system for all places and tracts where the population is large, and where adequate means exist for supervising and controlling the distillery arrangements. Under that system every gallon of spirit passed into consumption must pay the full duty ; whereas under the contract system, and still more under the out-still system, it is the interest and in the power of the distiller to make as much spirit and to push the sale thereof by cheapening liquor as far as he possibly can.

5. I shall be glad to receive a copy of any instruction that your Excellency may see fit to issue in accordance with the remarks contained in the foregoing paragraphs. I have the honour to be, My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) CROSS.

Extract from Revenue Despatch No. 31, of 14th March, 1889, from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General of India in Council.

I desire to remind your Excellency that, in my despatch of the 19th April, 1888 [No. 28, Revenue], I laid down the principles [1] that any extension of the habit of drinking among Indian populations is to be discouraged ; [2] that the tax on spirits and liquors should be as high as may be possible without giving rise to illicit methods of making and selling liquors ; and [3] that, subject to these considerations, a maximum revenue should be raised from a minimum consumption of intoxicating liquors. In other words, to quote from the Report of a Committee appointed by the Government of Madras in the year 1884, "it should always be borne in mind that the taxation of the sale of intoxicating liquors is imposed primarily in order to restrain the consumption of such liquors, and not for the purpose of making money out of their sale." I am confident that your Excellency's Government will adhere strictly to these principles in any measure which you may think fit to adopt, and that you will do all that lies in your power to ensure that they shall be observed by all who are engaged in the work of the Excise Department.

THE NATIVE PRINCES OF INDIA.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S LECTURE.

AT a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held on June 18, in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole, under the presidency of Lord Brassey, Sir Lepel Griffin read a paper on "The Native Princes of India and their relations with the British Government." There was a large attendance of members and their friends, including Colonel Sir H. Sandford, General Sir H. Green, Sir H. Low, Sir H. Barkly, Sir G. Bowen, Sir F. V. Smith, Sir J. S. Hay, Sir J. Coode, Sir G. Campbell, Sir Owen and Lady Burne, Mr. Joseph Thomson, Dr. J. Rae, and others.

The Chairman, in introducing the lecturer, announced that a letter had been received from Lord Dufferin expressing regret at his inhability to be present, and bearing testimony to the great knowledge possessed by Sir Lepel Griffin on the subject of his paper. Letters of regret had also been received from the Duke of Argyll, the Marquess of Normanby, Viscount Cross, Lord Northbrook, Sir J. Gorst, Sir H. Loch, Sir H. Robinson and others.

Sir Lepel Griffin then addressed the meeting as follows :—

When I was requested by the Council of this great Institute to read a paper before them, I was in some doubt as to what subject to select, for my official experience has mostly been drawn from regions remote from those which are ordinarily associated with Colonial interests. Yet the distinction between Colonies and dependencies of the British Crown is but a superficial one. Many of the Colonies, like Canada and the Cape, have been founded and established after much hard fighting, in precisely the same manner as the Indian Empire was formed ; and if it be objected that India is not a colony in the sense of being a permanent home of the English race, I would reply that a wise statesmanship might make our position far more secure in India by giving it less the character of a military occupation, and attracting, as I will show to be feasible, a large resident population of English colonists. It is not inappropriate to remark that this very day on which I speak to you, on which seventy-four years ago Waterloo was fought, was the last scene of a tragedy in which India and the Colonies had been for many years intimately and equally interested. It marked the downfall of the Indian ambitions of France, as distinctly as it sounded the knell of her Colonial Empire, and the surrender of both East and West into the victorious hands of England. When I consented to read a paper on the native princes of India and their relations with the British Government, the subject seemed to me so familiar as to require little consideration ; but when I came to place my ideas on paper, I found that it covered so large an area, and the amount of information at my disposal was so great, that I recognised that I could only, in the short space of time at your and my disposal, give you, who, I presume, are mostly unacquainted with India, a few leading ideas on the position and character of the native princes. I have, perhaps, as intimate a knowledge of them as any Englisman can hope to obtain. Many years ago I was employed by the Government of the day to write the histories of the Punjab Rajas and chiefs, which occupation, extending over several years, brought me into the closest association with every prince and noble in Northern India. Subsequently, as Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, I had for many years the control of the political relations of the Government with these princes. Since then, my official relations have been with the chiefs of the south, in Central India—Rajputs, Mahrattas, and Mahammadans—and if I have not been connected with the great Mahammadan State of Hyderabad, it is merely that I was compelled, for private reasons, to decline Lord Dufferin's kind invitation to take up that most important and interesting appointment. Under the orders of the Government, I have placed on their throne many of the most distinguished Indian Princes, both in Northern and Central India, from the Amir of Afghanistan and the Maharajas Sindhia and Holkar, down to Rajput princelets, whose pride makes them consider themselves the equals of the mightiest rulers. Those who would obtain a clear and comprehensive survey of the Native States, with their history and statistics, will find it in the admirable work of my distinguished friend, Colonel Malleson. But my aim to-night is more general than statistical. I would first observe that the Indian princes are an enduring record of the generosity and wise policy which have dictated English administration in the East. Some of them were our friends and allies in our wars ; others are the representatives of the foes whom we overcame, and whose possessions and rank were confirmed to them under

to a single Rajput State. We saved those in the Himalayas from being overrun and crushed by the Sikhs and the Ghurkhas; in Rajputana we rescued them from destruction at the hands of the Mahrattas, who were resistlessly sweeping over the peninsula, leaving ruin behind them.

THE SIKH AND MAHRATTA STATES.

Another important group of princes comprises the Sikh States on the Sutlej, as Patiala, Nabha, Jhind, Kaparthalla, and Faridkhot. With these the British Government is on the best of terms. We have never had any quarrel with them, but, on the contrary, from the early days of the century, protected them consistently against the ambition of the powerful Sikh monarchy founded by Ranjit Singh at Lahore. All these States, now rich and independent, are perfectly aware that they only exist through the generous protection, through the greater part of the century, of the British Government. In the first Sikh war, when their fidelity was exposed to an extreme trial, only one, Nabha, wavered, and was punished by a large confiscation of territory. Since that time, Nabha, with the other States, has amply proved its devotion, and it is not too much to say that the loyalty, gallantry, and steadiness of the Sikh chiefs [illegible] the Mutiny, ensured the capture of Delhi and the retention of the Punjab in English hands. They have stood by us in good report and evil report; their contingents fought and served side by side with British regiments in the last Afghan campaign, and I am perfectly convinced that should the time come when England has, on the north-west frontier, to fight against a more formidable foe that she has yet met in India, the Sikh States will eagerly send to the front thousands of magnificent soldiers, whom I believe, after having seen both, to be superior in intelligence and physique to the European troops who would be brought against them. The third important group of princes are the Mahratta confederacy, now represented by the great States of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda. The two former of these have been under my political charge for many years, and, if time permit, I may again refer to them. The Mahrattas were a wild, predatory race who rose to power in the last century, when the Mahammadan Empire was falling to pieces, and their chiefs, men of low caste, who had, in troublous times, developed some military genius, were probably no better or worse than other brigand leaders who have founded families in Europe or Asia. Their ravages, followed by those of the savage Pindaris, who were their allies, and who followed on their tracks, as the jackal follows the lion, left Central India and a large part of Rajputana a desert; and fifty years of peace, under the firm rule of England, have not sufficed to restore its prosperity. My intimate knowledge of the Mahratta States does not lead me to the belief that, till within the last two years, when a change of rulers in Indore and Gwalior has allowed the more direct interference of the British Government, much improvement of their methods has taken place since the time when they triumphantly pillaged India. In no part of the continent, except perhaps Kashmir, has the peasant been more ruthessly oppressed and overtaxed than under the administration of the late Maharajas Sindia and Holkar.

HYDERABAD.

The last group of native States, sufficiently important to demand consideration, is the Mahammedan, of which may be taken as examples the premier State in India, Hyderabad in the Deccan; Bahawalpur in the Punjab, and Bhopal in Central India. There is no reason to doubt the loyalty of any of these princes, the most important of whom was merely a lieutenant-governor of the Moghul Empire, and exercised no independent authority whatever until the downfall of that dynasty. At the same time, the natural intelligence of the Mahammadans, and the living force of the creed of Islam, and their dominant position in so many parts of the world, cause in Mahammadan states and cities a far larger amount of excitement and political intrigue than elsewhere. This need be no subject of disquietude to a courageous and wise Government who not only recognise a traitor when they see him, but are not afraid to punish him. The only danger to the permanence of British rule in India is the foolish and cowardly tolerance of treason. One of the chief causes of the troubles of Hyderabad, financial scandals connected with which have lately attracted much interest in this country, is due to the fact that our treaties with that State do not prohibit as elsewhere, the employment of Europeans; the result is, that it is overrun with European adventurers of an especially bad type, whose intrigues it is difficult to counteract, and who have no other thought than of the spoil which they can extort from the Nizam and his ministers. The shameless manner in which Hyderabad and its mining concessions where thrown into the English money market the year before last, will be fresh in your memory, and a careful study of that case would somewhat enlighten students as to Oriental and European methods of financial operations; but it would not tell them the whole story, nor reveal the absolute and normal corruption of officials in a Native State where honesty is practically unknown; and if a person innocent of Oriental intrigue were to believe that the minister, Abdul Huq, who was convicted of corruption in the matter of the mining concession, and who was made the scapegoat for other more important personages, was the most guilty, he would be much mistaken. The chief culprit stood much nearer the throne of the Nizam.

COLONIZING KASHMIR.

The most interesting of all the Indian principalities, from the point of view of the Royal Colonial Institute, is Kashmir, for here alone, within the temperate zone of the Himalayas, is an extensive region, fertile in soil and salubrious in climate, where Englishmen might settle in such large numbers as to found a military and industrial colony of the utmost importance to the Empire. It is true that there are other petty States among the lower Himalayas and on their southern slopes, where a suitable climate for Europeans exists, but in none of them is there sufficient land for occupation or profitable cultivation. In Kashmir alone, the garden of Asia, a beautiful valley many thousand feet above the sea level, abounding with lakes, rivers, and streams, and surrounded on all sides by lofty and snow-covered mountains, there lies a veritable paradise which is not more beautiful in the glowing descriptions of poets than it is in reality. Kashmir is one of the few places in the world which justify the praises which have been lavished upon them. All fruits and grains of temperate climates grow in its rich soil, and for some of the most valuable productions, such as wine, silk, tea, cinchona, and hops, it is peculiarly suited; its inhabitants are intelligent and industrious workmen, and their skill in the manufacture of carpets, shawls, silver, and lacquer work, is well known to the Western world. The practical question regarding Kashmir, is, whether it is possible to so encourage English immigration as to establish an English colony so numerous as to largely add to our defensive strength. I believe that such a measure, which would do more to secure the North-west frontier than any possible series of fortifications in Afghanistan and Biluchistan, is perfectly practicable, and only requires to be taken up by the Home and Indian Governments with vigour and determination, to be successful. The Government has, it appears to me, during the last thirty years, since the great Indian Mutiny, been strangely unmindful of its duty of encouraging the British colonisation of the mountain districts of India. The old East India Company, in the true spirit of monopolists, discouraged English settlement, and the most respectable colonist was liable to be deported as an adventurer. Then came the Mutiny, which was to India what the Revolution was to France, and, in spite of the unfortunate incidents that accompanied it, proved the most fortunate thing for India and its Government. It was a shock which woke the country from the sleep of ages, and placed it within the family circle of civilised nations. The policy of the Government has necessarily changed, and English settlement and English capital are recognised as valuable, and, indeed, essential to the development of the country; but the old tradition of timidity and apathy hangs heavy over the Government, and the European merchant and capitalist, who alone are able to renovate the country and fill its exhausted treasuries, are still regarded with ill-concealed dislike and suspicion. When the Government has realised that the true barrier of India against Russian aggression is in a colony of three millions of Englishmen, liable to military duty, and settled in Kashmir and on the slopes of the Himalayas, we shall see them encourage English immigration to Kashmir with as much zeal as is now shown in excluding visitors from this Himalayan paradise. There are no difficulties of any importance; the chief of such as exist are a fear lest a quasi-British occupation of Kashmir might shake the steadiness and rouse the alarm of the princes of India; and, secondly, the supposed difficulty of providing for the existing occupiers of the land. With regard to the latter point, it is sufficient to say that the matter would speedily right itself if Europeans were freely permitted to purchase land; and if the Kashmire Government was directed to sell it under the arbitration and assessment of a board composed of English and Kashmir officials, the arrangements would be simple. The peasants have no rights in the soil, but are mere tenants at will, and every acre of the land belongs to the Maharaja; and the people, when employed by English landholders, would be infinitely happier and more prosperous than at present, while the soil, properly cultivated and with capital expended on it, would produce threefold its present crops. As to the opposition of the Maharaja, the Government need have no concern. He is little more than an imbecile; a slave to the vilest passions, and entirely in the hands of the most degraded of his servants who practice on his superstitious fears. He was never fit to ascend the throne, and his conduct there has been so contemptible that he has been practically set aside, and affairs are conducted by a council which is dominated by the British Resident. I knew the father of the present Maharaja well, and he had often spoken to me of the hopeless and degraded character of his son, and how he foresaw that the kingdom which had been won by the grandfather would be lost by the grandson; for Kashmir, as a Dogra Rajput kingdom is of yesterday, and its first Maharaja, Gulab Singh, was a man who had risen from a menial office about the person of the great Sikh Maharaja, Ranjit Singh. When the first Sikh war arrived, it found Gulab Singh a titular Raja and administering the Kashmir province for the Sikhs. The Governor-General of those days sold the province to Gulab Singh as a reward for abstaining from joining the Sikh army at Sobraon. Gulab Singh kept his word; abandoned his masters, who were crushed on the Sutlej, and paid us the million which was asked as the price of the province by robbing the Sikh treasury in the Lahore Fort. Maharaja Gulab Singh was an unscrupulous, blood-thirsty tyrant, but he kept his word to us, and maintained his friendship during his lifetime, and helped us materially during the Mutiny. His son, the second Maharaja, was, in outward bearing, the most picturesque and noble specimen of a Rajput prince to be seen in India; exceedingly handsome and splendidly dressed, his manners had a distinction which is rarely seen in Europe; but he was a bad and careless ruler, and his people were ground down by exactions as cruel as those which the Jews endured from the Egyptians in Egypt, or which are practised in twenty native states to-day. The third Maharaja is a drunken debauchee, and the line which was founded in treachery and blood may well die out after as infamous a record as that of the Borgias in Italy. There have been many persons with no exact knowledge of the history of the time, who have blamed the Government for not holding Kashmir at the close of the first Sikh War. This was impossible; the Punjab was not annexed till three years later, and the Government had no reason to confiscate an outlying province in no way attached to their own possessions; besides, they knew little or nothing of its capabilities and future value; and the question of scientific frontiers and strategical positions had not then arisen to vex the minds of Indian Chancellors of the Exchequer. Moreover, there is no reason to doubt that the sale of Kashmir to Gulab Singh for his desertion of his Sikh masters was a brilliant stroke of policy which is to be praised and not blamed, for the struggle on the Sutlej was so severe, and the result at times so doubtful, that had Gulab Singh joined the Sikhs on that day, the wave of British dominion might have been beaten back for years. I mention these points to show that there is nothing in the past history of Kashmir, so long as it has been owned by the present dynasty, which entitles it to be treated by the British with any special tenderness or consideration. Nor would the native princes of India be at all alarmed by the British colonisation of Kashmir; they would understand that the position is exceptional; that Kashmir is the only large State in India in which Europeans can healthily live and bring up their families, and that its strategical position on the North-west frontier makes it not only reasonable, but an imperative duty for the Government to utilise it as it chooses in the best interests of the public safety.

AFGHANISTAN.

Another State on which I would say a few words is Afghanistan. If it be objected that the Amir of Afghanistan cannot correctly be included among the princes of India, I would reply that the real Indian Empire stretches, under whatever name you may choose to call it, from the confines of China and Tonquin to the frontier of Persia. Some nations are very fond of hoisting their flag on every unoccupied portion of the earth's surface, while British officers, with more modesty, are often inclined to keep the Union Jack in their pockets. But to those who are acquainted with coutemporary history, Biluchistan, with its democratic organisations and its varied and opposing clans, will appear as subject to the Queen's dominion as any part of Native India; while the Amir of Afghanistan is as truly a British feudatory as the Nizam of Hyderabad or the Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior. He receives a fixed subsidy from the Indian Governments, and he has engaged in consideration of our promise of assistance and protection to regulate his foreign relations, in accordance with our instructions, which is practically all that we require from the feudatory Indian princes. The more important among the latter are quite as independent in their domestic policy and rule, in many cases quite as severely without the same excuse, as the Amir of Afghanistan. That Amir Abdur Rahman has somewhat rough manners and treats the Indian Foreign Office with occasional rudeness, is the fault of that Department, which has not retained sufficient of the imperious spirit of Lord Dalhousie. The Amir is the creation of the British Government, and it is as unreasonable for them to allow him to treat them with the coolness which has been too much in fashion, as for the pots to be encouraged to cry out against the potter. The Amir of Kabul may, with perfect correctness, be styled the first of the feudatory princes of India; he is no more than this, and it is well that the world, and especially Russia, should remember it. The engagements by which he is bound to us, and we to him, were negotiated by myself in 1881, before I placed him, by the orders of the Government of India, on the throne of Kabul. Abdar Rahman was most anxious that a formal treaty, recording his obligations and duties and the kind and amount of assistance which, under certain circumstances, he was to receive, should be drawn up, and this proposal, which he constantly pressed upon me, I was disposed to support, for I considered that he was strong enough to hold his own, and that a treaty would bind him to us more closely and would more distinctly warn off trespassers on Afghan soil; while if it were torn up, in consequence of his failure to establish his government, it would b in no worse case than other famous treatie which Western nations have been more occupied in tearing up than in preserving. But Lord Ripon's Government declined to allow a formal treaty to be executed until they were assured of the Amir's strength, and the letters which I gave to him on the part of the Viceroy are still in force and regulate his position, and further engage us absolutely to defend him against Russian attack on condition of his following our advice and directions in his foreign policy. It is well that Englishmen should generally understand, on the authority of the person who was entrusted with the negotiations, that England is as much bound in honour to defend Herat, Maimena, Balkh, or any other portion of Afghanistan against Russia, as she is to defend the Isle of Wight against France. (St. C.) Viewed in this light, the defences of the North-west frontier in the neighbourhood of Quetta, which have been most wisely carried out by Lord Dufferin and his military advisers, appear hardly adequate. What is further required is the extension of the railway, first to Kandahar and then to Herat; a scheme which the Amir might probably be induced to support. It can, however, only be constructed as a strategic line under a Government guarantee, which the Indian Exchequer, in these days of low exchange, is unable to afford. At the same time, a couple of millions now spent on this line may save the Empire a hundred millions later on. While speaking of frontier defences, I would incidentally remark that Sir Charles Dilke's articles in the *Fortnightly Review*, on this subject, appear to me to exaggerate the strategic completeness of the Quetta position. There is still a very important gate of India which is neither barred nor locked. This is the Ghumal route, commonly known as the Ghwalari. It passes through the country of the Mahsud Waziris, and is, next to the Bolan, the most important pass, or series of passes, on the North-west frontior, between Hindustan and the Afghan city of Ghazni. It is the chief route used by the Powinda traders who yearly come from Afghanistan with their camels to India; and beyond the ranges of the British frontier the passes open into an exceedingly easy country where an army marching by the Hindu Kush, Bamian, Kabul, and Ghazni would meet no difficulties of importance and from which India might be attacked without going near the almost impregnable position of Quetta. Until the proposals of Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General for Biluchistan, with reference to the settlement of this country and the defence of the passes, are accepted, there will remain a serious breach in our defences which at some time may give us incalculable trouble.

BILUCHISTAN AND GWALIOR.

South of Afghanistan comes Biluchistan, over which Sir Robert Sandeman, with admirable tact and energy, has for long exercised political control. The chief of these feudatory princes is the Khan of Khelat, who, owing to the democratic constitution of Biluchistan, is not of any great importance. He and his people have, however, made considerable advances in civilisation during the past few years. When Lord Lytton assembled the feudatories of the Crown at Delhi, in 1877, on the occasion of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the Imperial title, the Khan of Khelat attracted as much attention as anyone. His picturesque and long-haired followers were then literally savages, and I remember them contentedly feasting on the scented soap which had been supplied in the lavatories of their special train on the road to Delhi. Perhaps ere this they have discovered that civilisation has intended soap for other uses than of food. They certainly had not done so in those days. Gwalior is by far the most important of the Mahratta States, and its capital is historically and archæologically a highly interesting place. Three years ago I had the satisfaction of making over to Maharaja Sindhia the great rock fortress of Gwalior, which had been held since the Mutiny by English troops, and which Lord Dufferin had wisely determined might be safely surrendered to its rightful master. Sindhia did not live long enough to pay a visit to his recovered fortress, and his death removed one of the most remarkable and powerful chiefs in India, and the only one who possessed conspicuous military ability. But under English supremacy and in peaceful days there was no place for a man like Sindhia, who required for his development a period of war and anarchy, when he doubtless would have made a great name as a military leader. As a ruler he was as bad as it was possible to be. After his death it became our duty (Colonel B.'s and mine) to recognise his administration, and no one of this audience could conceive the hideous disorder and neglect which prevailed, and the entire absence of all the most elementary aids to civilisation, such as schools, hospitals, or public buildings. The Maharaja treated his subjects worse than cattle; and although we found several millions sterling hoarded in his palaces, the officials, police, and soldiery were so badly paid that they were allowed and even encouraged to rob the peasants, while in the case of the highest officials, such as Governors of districts, the Maharaja is understood to have taken his share of the spoil. The son and successor of Sindhia is a bright, intelligent, and most charming boy of twelve who is being carefully trained; but I regret to see in the last Indian telegrams that his immediate marriage is being discussed. I trust that the Government of India will peremptorily forbid this foolish proceeding, which native ministers and servants always favour for their own interested purposes. If the Government tolerate it, they will be responsible for the fatal results which will inevitably follow to their most illustrious ward. It was a great misfortune for the Gwalior State that its minister, Raja Sir Gaupat Rao, who worked loyally with us to reform the administration, and who in two years had absolutely transformed the State into the most progressive community in India, should have suddenly died, as Indian reformers, obnoxious to their conservative opponents, too frequently do. He has been succeeded by an illiterate and thoroughly incompetent person, whom the Government will soon find it necessary to set aside when the progress of Gwalior, now hampered and interrupted, may again rapidly proceed.

VIRTUES AND VICES.

If you were to ask me to express in a few sentences the virtues and advantages of Native States, contrasted with their vices and failings, I would observe, in the first place, that they are picturesque. Their brightness and colour; the tawdry splendour of their courts; the unimaginable inefficiency of their soldiery; their grotesque travesty of justice and administration, make a grateful change from the sober, dull monotony of British rule. The princes, with a few exceptions, are loyal, for the reason that they have nothing of which to complain. During the Mutiny they learned the lesson that loyalty was highly rewarded, and that treason was relentlessly punished, and they will not forget it. They also appreciate the fact that under no foreign power would they be as well off as under England: and that were France or Russia mistress of India they would have to surrender half their revenues to the paramount Power. The rulers of the most important States further realise that they have, personally, no hold on the country, and are far more distasteful and alien to the people they rule than are the English. Hyderabad and Bhopal, Mahammadan families, tyrannising over Hindoo peasants; the Maharaja of Kashmir, a Hindu prince, grinding Mahammadans to the dust; Sindhia and Holkar, detested by the Rajput gentry they have overwhelmed and whom they still persecute—all these would vanish from the map of Hindostan if England but raised her hand. Princes and their subjects acknowledge this so fully that, in the eyes of the people, we are responsible for the misgovernment of the chiefs. This sentiment I found everywhere prevailing in Native States, from the enlightened prime minister, unable to control the sensual tyrant he calls his master, down to the tortured and over-taxed peasant.

THE DRUNKEN HELOT.

This popular and correct belief in our responsibility for bad government prevents the Raja filling successfully the humble *role* of the drunken Helot which properly belongs to him, demonstrating to the people of India by his evil example how great are the blessings of security and justice which they enjoy under British rulers. For there is no reason to conceal the truth that in the vast majority of Native States the maladministration is phenomenal; tyranny and extortion are the rule, while the officials, from the highest to the lowest, are hopelessly corrupt. There exist well-governed States, as I have freely acknowledged, such as Nahan, in the Himalayas; Nabha, in the Punjab; Oorcha, in Central India, the chiefs of which are models of manly virtue. And I could name native officials, like Raja Sir Dinkar Rao; Raja Sir Madhava Rao, Prime Minister of Baroda; Diwan Raghonath Rao, Prime Minister of Indore; Nawab Mehdi Ali, of Hyderabad; and the Khalifa brothers, of Pattiala, whose integrity and learning would do honour to any country. But they are oases in a desert of tyranny and corruption. I once brought to Indore as Chief Justice a native gentleman of high character and culture, whom I had met as a magistrate at Agra, and who seemed inclined to adopt the platform favoured by Young India of decrying English rule and extolling the Indian capability for self-government. He joyfully arrived at Indore on double the salary he had received in a British district, and it was amusing, and at the same time pathetic, to watch the change which came over his fine theories when confronted with the grim reality. The high-handed interference of the chief with the course of justice; innocent persons ruined to gratify greedy or offended officials; the lowest menials raised to high office; the unblushing and open corruption on every side; all this so alarmed and surprised my friend that when I left India he fled to British territory, to save his honour and his liberty, which he believed, and I daresay with excellent reason, to be in imminent danger. He has since written some clever sketches of the administration of Native States, in which he has said far more severe things regarding it than will be found in this paper.

HONEST AND CLEAN-HANDED.

There is no particular reason that Native States should be honest and clean-handed. Injustice and oppression have come down to them by immemorial tradition. *Nemo repente fuit justus*, as *The Saturday Review* said last week, and the habit of honesty must slowly grow, like any other wholesome aptitude. Nor do I think that the art of government is or ever has been developed in India, or indeed in any part of Asia. The elementary village community with its tenacious life and self-government implies no more capacity for the higher administrative arts, than do the instinctive and respectable efforts of the beaver to organise its amphibious colony. There are certainly some great names, Akbar, Shahjehan, and Baber, in Indian history, but contemporary observers have shown us that the splendour of the Court was obtained by the misery of the people. The administration was oppressive in the extreme; taxation was overwhelming, and the state of affairs similar to that in France in the days of Louis XIV., when the poverty and despair of the peasants were preparing the downfall of this monarchy. Nor are the surroundings of the princes in infancy and youth favourable to improvement. A passage from a paper which I wrote some time age, showing the unhappy surroundings of young Indian princes, I will read here, as I can add nothing to it with advantage:—

"Day by day, year by year, the Government painfully, anxiously, honestly labours to influence its young chiefs for good; but the seed too often falls on stony ground or among thorns. The hereditary and transmitted qualities of Indian princes are too imperious in their impulse; uncounted generations of debauchery and self-indulgence leave but poor soil in which to plant the ascetic virtues of chastity, truth, and self-sacrifice. To their growth, the gross and material surroundings of a native Court are hostile. The eternal contest between pleasure and duty, between virtue and vice, which the old poets and painters ever loved to describe or depict, is here a campaign as easy as that of Tel-el-Kebir. Pleasure triumphs without a struggle. The young prince, surrounded by fiddlers, and parasites, and courtesans, cannot hear the voice of duty for the rhymical music of the bangles of the women, and the fantastic tingle of the Indian lute calling him to love and wine. Many of those who read this paper know, or have seen, the end. The melancholy shores of the Indian administration are strewn with the rotting hulks of our educational failures."

You will not think that I have drawn a very pleasing picture of the Native States. But it is, unfortunately, a true one; and if you doubt my accuracy I would refer you to other authorities, Sir John Malcolm in the last generation, and Sir John Strachey of to-day. There is, however, and this is the essential point, a constant, though slow, advance in administration and procedure due to the example and pressure of the English Government, and to the spread of education and enlightenment, which, though they affect native India far more slowly than British territory, yet make themselves increasingly felt. Even the growing importance of the Press, by no means an unmixed benefit in a country like India, does something to temper the oppression of the Rajas. But it is the good example of British administration which must be trusted to work the most beneficial change.

PICTURESQUE AND DELIGHTFUL.

To the ordinary English traveller, whether a tourist or an official from British territory, the Native States appear very picturesque and delightful places. He sees alone the splendour of the Court and the fine manners of the chief. He is delighted with the lavish hospitality, the parades, the fire-works, the shooting parties, the unaccustomed pageantry, the colour, and the life. He sees the prince on his good behaviour, anxious to make an impression on the guests of whose criticism he is afraid; but he understands and knows no more of the character of the State and the feelings of its ruler than a photographer knows of a sitter when he has placed his head in a vice and exhorted him to look pleasant. But those who, like myself, have had for years to direct and control native Courts, are wont to look beyond the idle ceremonial and the glitter and the show, to the dungeons where innocent men are rotting for years without a trial, to peasants tortured to extort impossible rents, to high officials in notorious league with bandits, and to corruption on every judgment-seat. You must not be surprised if our sympathies are with the people rather than with the princes. Our first duty has not been to say soft things to the chiefs, and write rose-coloured reports to the Government of India, or shut our eyes to the misery that surrounds us. Our chief duty has been to stand between the tyrant and his victim, and to let the oppressed go free; and I trust that a day may come when the British Government of India will recognise, more fully than it does at present, that it has a duty as direct and imperative to the poor and weak and oppressed in native States, as to the people of its own territory, protecting them from injustice and wrong, and punishing tyrants by the deprivation of powers which they have systematically and mercilessly abused.

The lecturer was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

After a short discussion in which Colonel Malleson, Mr. Hurrychund Chintamond, and Mr. Martin Wood took part, hearty votes of thanks were passed to the chairman and lecturer, and the proceedings terminated.

THE LEPERS OF THE EMPIRE.

ON Monday morning, 17th ult., at Marlborough House the Prince of Wales presided over the first meeting of the committee for promoting a memorial to the late Father Damien. Among those present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Westminster, Baron Rothschild, M.P., Mr. Curzon, M.P., the Lord Mayor, Mr. John Morley, M.P., Sir A. Lyall, Sir A. Borthwick, M.P., Sir J. Fayrer, Sir James Paget, Dr. Thorne Thorne, Sir W. G. Hunter, Sir W. MacCormac, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, Principal Fairbairn, Mr. W. S. Lilly, Mr. E. Lawson, Mr. Frank Harris, Mr. E. Clifford, the Rev. Hugh Chapman, and Dr. Robson Roose.

The Prince of Wales, in opening the proceedings, said that the heroic life and death of Father Damien had not only aroused sympathy in this country, but it had gone deeper; it had brought home to us that the circumstances of our Indian and Colonial empire oblige us in a measure to follow his example, not only for foreigners but for our own fellow-subjects. India, with its 250,000 lepers, and our colonies with their increasing victims to a loathsome disease, had a far stronger claim on our aid than the poor natives of the Hawaiian Islands could ever have on the young Belgian priest who had given his life for them. To mark our debt to him as well as our sympathy with his noble self-sacrifice, he proposed to this committee a memorial scheme embracing three objects:—The first was a monument to Father Damien on the spot at Molokai where his remains were interred; the second was the establishment of a leper ward in London, probably attached to some London hospital or medical school, and the endowment of a travelling studentship to encourage the study of leprosy; the third was a full and complete inquiry into the question of leprosy in India, where there were about 250,000 lepers, and no adequate means of dealing with the evil. The first part of this scheme needed no comment; its fitness was manifested immediately it was named. The second part of the scheme required some consideration or explanation; it might be said that there were but few lepers in London, and that these were now treated in the general hospital most convenient for them. But these objections strengthened the argument he submitted to them. A special study of leprosy was acknowledged to be necessary, and the fewer the cases that occurred in this country the more important it was that they should be studied by specialists. London should be looked upon as the centre of all knowledge. No reason for refusing to establish a leper ward could be urged which might not with equal justice be urged against the founding of a chair of astronomy in London, because few observations could be taken in our misty atmosphere. (Laughter.) But if leprosy were communicable, we ought to seek to limit as far as possible the chance of its spreading. Further, lepers were not welcome patients at the general hospitals; and, in the state of doubt which existed as to the infectiousness of leprosy, hospital authorities were justified in hesitating to admit lepers to wards open for the treatment of ordinary diseases. Very recently great difficulty occurred in Dublin in dealing with a case of leprosy, that of a soldier just returned from India. Not three years ago a leper lad wandered about Folkestone without home or shelter, until a physician gave an order for his admittance to the London Hospital. At the present time a leper with his hands distinctly infected was engaged in business in a London meat market. Such facts as these, taken almost at haphazard, showed the necessity for a leper ward in London. Leprosy seemed to be spreading in our South African and Australian Colonies, and in some of our colonial possessions its ravages were almost unchecked. As to the third part of the scheme, since the report of the Royal College of Physicians of 1867 there had been no similar report following special inquiry. The result of the report of 1867 was a decision of the Government enjoining the repeal of all legislative enactments in the empire for the compulsory segregation of lepers. While leprosy had been increasing in India and the Colonies, it had steadily decreased in Norway, and that decrease was attributed by specialists to the measures for isolation which had been enforced. The need for renewed investigation had become so pressing that the committee of the College of Physicians had urged that the Government should institute a full and careful scientific investigation. It had been thought that private philanthropy should undertake this mission; and he did not doubt that if this committee put its hand to the work the objects set forth by the committee of the College of Pysicians would be attained, perhaps more speedily and more thoroughly than if they were entrusted to the already overburdened Government officials.

Mr. E. Clifford, who was introduced by His Royal Highness as the most fitting person to move the first resolution, proposed that a monument to Father Damien should be erected on the spot where his remains are interred. He read an interesting letter from Brother James, giving an account of Father Damien's last moments. The Duke of Westminster seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

Sir James Paget moved the second resolution, in favour of a leper ward in London and a travelling studentship. Mr. J. Hutchinson seconded this resolution, and this was also carried.

Sir G. W. Hunter proposed the third resolution, in favour of complete inquiry into the question of leprosy in India. Cardinal Manning seconded this resolution, and it was supported by the Rev. Hugh Chapman.

An executive committee was appointed; Sir A. Borthwick and Mr. Lawson were appointed treasurers, and it was announced that subscriptions would be received at the following banks:—The London and Westminster, Messrs. Coutts, and Sir Samuel Scott and Co.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved and the Lord Mayor seconded a vote of thanks to the Prince of Wales, whose response terminated the proceedings.

On Tuesday (18th ultimo) at a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers, at which Mr. George Manners presided, Mr. George Rose-Innes drew the attention of the Commission, as the sanitary authority of the City, to the statement of the Prince of Wales at the meeting of the Father Damien Memorial Committee at Marlborough House, on Monday, that "at this very moment there is a leper, with his hands distinctly affected by the disease, engaged in his business in one of the large London meat markets." He moved that the matter should be at once referred to the Sanitary Committee to consider and act therein as they might think proper with the assistance of the medical officers and the city solicitor, and after a discussion the motion was put and carried unanimously.

The Church Army has sent out four men, and is intending to send out more men (and women), to different parts of India as mission agents, and in some cases with special reference to the many lepers who are found in nearly every district. The society does not send its officers to Molakai, as there seems no special need for them in that specially-favoured leper settlement, where there are already a considerable number of workers, and where the Hawaiian Government generously supplies the needs of the sufferers.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

THE seventh half-yearly general meeting of the Indian Midland Railway Company (Limited) was held on Friday (21st ultimo), at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. F. R. Watt, who presided, moved the adoption of the report. He said that the directors felt special pleasure in meeting the proprietors, owing to the fact that within the last few days they had received a telegram stating that the final remaining link making a complete railway system with the district they intended to serve had been finished. It was very gratifying to the board to know that the railway was now completed throughout and open with the exception of about seventy-nine miles. This result had been arrived at, in spite of certain delays, in a little more than three years, whereas the prospectus estimated that the work would take five years. Bombay was now connected with all the principal places in the northern parts of India, a fact which would greatly add to their traffic. The whole of the line was laid with steel rails, and iron sleepers of an improved type had been used. Mr. H. W. Blake seconded the motion, which was adopted.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The seventy-ninth half-yearly general meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company was held on June 14, at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas R. Watt. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the past half-year had been altogether a very satisfactory one for the company. The receipts had been £129,592 more than those for the corresponding period of the previous year, being an increase of 9 per cent., and the net profits had been £77,344 greater, showing an improvement of 13 per cent. They were enabled to propose a dividend at the rate of 2s. 7d. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest for the half-year, making a surplus dividend of £1 9s. 4d. for the year. They had done a larger amount of business than in any previous half-year. The receipts exhibited an increase under all heads except in two very small items. The increase in the passenger traffic had been 9·77 per cent., exclusive of season tickets. The numbers carried during the half-year had been 4,589,763, of whom about 96 per cent. were third class. In goods the increase had been 14·16 per cent., the tonnage carried being 1,306,671 tons, of which 60 per cent. had been carried at the low price of ¼d. per mile per ton and the remainder at ¾d. per mile. The satisfactory increase in the carriage of the staple commodities was very encouraging. The expenses of the half-year compared favourably with those of the corresponding period of the previous year, having been 56·57 per cent. against 58·08 per cent. They now had 877 miles laid with steel rails out of a total of 1,516 miles. Mr. H. W. Blake seconded the motion, which was adopted, the dividend mentioned being agreed to. The chairman afterwards stated that the traffic for the current half-year up to March 16 exhibited an increase compared with that for the same period of 1888 of £86,790, but from the date mentioned there had been a decrease until, at the present time, and making an estimate up to the 30th inst., it appeared that the diminution would amount to about £200,000. From a communication made by their general manager the decrease seemed to be owing chiefly to the falling-off in the carriage of wheat, linseed, and other grain and seed, the stocks not being brought down, while the crops had been bad in most of the districts served by their line. All the Indian railways appeared to have suffered more or less from a like cause. The carriage of railway materials was also becoming less. In these circumstances he did not think the proprietors could expect the same amount of dividend as they received at the end of last year.

NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of this company was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, on June 18. Sir R. J. Meade (chairman) stated that the whole of the southern system, 354 miles in length, was now completed. The directors had come to an arrangement with the Government of India for the working by the company of the Bezwada extension, and they had had a considerable increase in gross earnings during the half-year. The net receipts for the half-year had amounted to Rs. 386,035, being Rs. 161,646 more than in the like half-year of 1887. In reply to a question as regarded the improved output of coal, the chairman stated that it was of a very good quality, and they would probably save something by using it. The report was adopted, and the interest on the capital stock at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum declared.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

The report of the New Oriental Bank Corporation for the year ended March 31 states that, after payment of working expenses, interest, income-tax, rebate, exchange on foreign assets, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profit (including £18,707 brought forward) amounted to £57,471. An interim dividend of 6s. per share was paid in January, and the board recommend a further dividend of 6s. per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, also tax free, payable on July 16. They also recommend that all dividends payable at the branches be paid free of local income-tax.

THE CRONIN MYSTERY.

THE order of Chancellor Tuley, at Chicago, on Saturday, 15th ult., releasing (under a writ of habeas corpus) Mr. Alexander Sullivan from custody, on bail for 20,000dols., was accompanied by an elaborate review of the case presented before the coroner. The Chancellor said the coroner's jury, in finding against Mr. Sullivan, had been influenced largely by hearsay evidence, but there was no doubt from the testimony that suspicion pointed strongly towards Mr. Sullivan. The coroner's jury would have failed in their duty had they not held Mr. Sullivan for the grand jury, but they were particular not to say "without bail." The evidence failed to show an overt act by Mr. Sullivan to satisfy his revenge, and it would not be possible for any jury to convict Mr. Sullivan upon the evidence before the coroner alone. Therefore the Chancellor concluded, after considerable hesitation, that Mr. Sullivan was entitled to release upon bail of such a character as would positively ensure his appearance if wanted. The Chancellor remarked that one of the strongest evidences of Mr. Sullivan's intense hatred of Dr. Cronin had been furnished by Mr. Sullivan himself since the murder. Four wealthy Chicago Irishmen have furnished the bail. It has been agreed that if the grand jury indict Mr. Sullivan the bail shall be increased or refused altogether, according to the indictment. The grand jury continues the consideration of the Cronin case in secret session, going over the same ground as the coroner took. The witnesses who have arrived at New York from Chicago have failed to identify Moroney and M'Donald who are accused of complicity in the Cronin murder, and they have consequently been discharged. Public opinion, says the New York correspondent, justifies the discharge of the men Moroney and M'Donald and the refusal of the authorities of this State to send them in custody to Chicago. The failure to identify them is amply explained by the fact that the photograph said to be Moroney's was only one of a group taken at the dedication of the Clan-na-Gael monument. A man named Burke, who is supposed, under the *alias* of Williams, to have hired the cottage in which the murder took place, has been arrested at Winnipeg, and indicted by the grand jury for murder and conspiracy. But the belief has gained ground that the facts of Dr. Cronin's murder will never be discovered.

THE SHAH IN HOLLAND.

THE Shah and his suite, accompanied by the Court authorities, on Monday (17th ult.), visited the collection of pictures at the Town Hall, Amsterdam. The fire brigade, in one of the public squares, went through a number of exercises, which greatly interested the Persian Monarch. An excursion on the Y followed, when three gunboats fired a Royal salute. The Royal visitor landed on the States wharf and returned to the Amstel Hotel, where he gave audience to a number of Dutch high officials. In the evening the Burgomaster gave a grand banquet in honour of the Shah, and the festivities of the day concluded with a display of fireworks on the river. On Tuesday the Shah visited the National Museum, attended by the Minister of the Interior. His Majesty wrote his name in the visitors' book in Syrian characters as follows:—"Nasserdin Shah Radjah. Year 1300 of the Hedjir, and month of Chawal. Third journey to Europe." After taking luncheon in the Zoological Gardens, the Shah visited the Aquarium, the Panorama, Mr. Daniel's diamond factory, and, in the evening, the Cirque Carre, where there was a gala performance. On Wednesday the Shah visited the Royal Palace, and afterwards sailed in the King's yacht, on board of which he partook of luncheon. There was a State concert in the evening in the Amsterdam Palace of Industry. Yesterday, after a visit to Haarlem, there was a second gala performance at the Cirque Carre, at the special request of the Shah. To-day (Friday) His Majesty will visit Rotterdam and The Hague, and on Saturday will leave Amsterdam for Antwerp, where he is expected at three o'clock.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Fl

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

MR. HARRINGTON, M.P., IN THE BOX.

The Special Commission resumed its sittings on Tuesday [illegible] ult., at the Royal Courts of Justice. There was a full attendance.

Mr. Edward Harrington, M.P. (in continued cross-examination by Mr. Murphy), said his public utterances on the Phœnix Park murders represented his real sentiments. He had a Dublin correspondent in 1883.

Did you publish a letter from that man deploring the weakness of the Phœnix Park murderers who pleaded guilty, and complaining that they had not sufficient staying power?—I have no recollection of it. Sometime afterwards a paragraph was called to my attention.

Mr. Murphy read the letter referred to, under date 14th May, 1883. In your judgment was the writer of that letter a man who honestly sympathised with bringing the criminals to justice?—Well, I think so; but, if I may say so, I strongly condemn the tone of the article.

Is it an article you are ashamed of?—It is an article I should not like to see in my paper. I would be ashamed of it if I had written it.

Is there any one but you who was responsible for the publication of it?—There was very little responsibility in the office of the *Kerry Sentinel* (Mr. Harrington's paper) at the time. I take the responsibility and the discredit of the article, but I had no previous knowledge of it. The articles in the *Kerry Sentinel* were strongly condemnatory of the Phœnix Park murders, and that letter is not intended to sympathise with murder at all.

Mr. Murphy called attention to a paragraph stating that the members of a League branch were going in procession to unveil a memorial cross to Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien. Did the witness approve of it?

Witness replied that he could see nothing against it, though the League ought to confine itself to the business of the League.

Mr. Murphy next took the year 1886, and called attention to the proceedings of a meeting at Knockgoshen.

Witness said the Government had suppressed his speech on that occasion.

The President (emphatically): The Government have nothing to do with this inquiry.

Mr. Murphy quoted further alleged utterances of witness, which the latter declared were "a lying paraphrase" and "a malicious report." Police reporters copied reports and speeches from Nationalist newspapers, and then wrote in their own additions. He did not regard it as a serious offence for a tenant to be assisted in taking possession of a farm from which he had been evicted. He had seen evicted women nursing their babies by the hedge side in winter, and he had himself kicked in the door and put the women back, instructing them to tell he had done it, and was willing to take the consequences.

Mr. Murphy: In June 1882 you were prosecuted for being a party to the publication of a threatening notice, and convicted?

Witness.—No, in June 1883.

Mr. Murphy: And you were sentenced to six months' hard labour?

Witness (smiling): Oh, yes, indeed.

You appealed, and the conviction was confirmed?—It was confirmed on another ground.

Were you subsequently convicted of another offence under the Crimes Act?—I thought it unfair that the quietest barony in Kerry should be suppressed. I went down to it, and the Government prosecuted me.

Were you prosecuted again under the Crimes Act?—Yes. I was released last Saturday.

The threatening notice before referred to was read by the learned counsel, and witness in explanation said its being published was owing to the act of two young apprentices, aged respectively 14 and 16, and he gave them over to justice. He regretted, however, having referred to the notice as a "quaint" one, but as it purported to be an Invincible notice mentioning the spot at which an Invincible meeting would be held, his object was to force on the police, for he believed the bill was intended to discredit the National cause.

Patrick D. Kenny, President of the Castle-island branch of the Land League, and Poor-law Guardian, examined by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, said 1879 was a period of great distress, and there were few reductions of rent in County Kerry. The League had no connection with crime, and passed condemnatory resolutions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Atkinson.—He was not expelled from the National League, but he was censured by the League for shaking hands with Earl Spencer. (Much laughter.) He could point to no particular resolution of the National League passed in condemnation of outrage. He probably took part in passing resolutions condemning men who took evicted farms. He could not say why nothing was done to detect criminals. He considered the moonlighters were outside the League. Outrages increased after the suppression of the League, but there were some outrages before October 1881.

Father Godley, curate of Ballybunion, County Kerry; Daniel Fitzmaurice O'Connor, secretary of the Abbeydorney branch of the National League; Thomas John Lyne, and others were also examined on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, the Rev. T. Lawlor, parish priest of Killoglin; and the Rev. Daniel Harrington, of Listowel, were examined. Their evidence was to the effect that there was much distress in Kerry in 1879 and 1880, and that crime was the result of such distress. They stated that the League discountenanced outrage. The latter attributed outrages to secret societies.

EVIDENCE BY MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P.

The Commission sat again on Thursday, 20th ult. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., said he was member for the Scotland Division of Liverpool. He first entered Parliament in 1880 as member for Galway. Athlone was his native place; it was partly in Roscommon and Westmeath. The latter county used to be notorious for its secret societies. Since 1870 he had been connected with journalism. He was not a member of the Land League until after his election as a member of Parliament. In his opinion it was absolutely necessary that there should have been a combination of tenants for their own protection, for even the Act of 1870 did not give them all they required. The rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill was, in his view, the turning point of the agrarian struggle. On 5th October, 1881, he started for America, and on the day after his arrival he addressed a meeting in the Steinway Hall, New York. He afterwards addressed a meeting in Boston, and one of the speakers was Mr. Wendell Phillips. A number of young ladies and gentlemen sang for an hour before he (witness) was allowed to speak. (Laughter.) Witness spoke at other meetings—usually about seven times a week. Each speech occupied about two hours. It is absolutely false to suggest that the physical force party had anything to do with the arrangements of my meetings. I returned from America in the last days of April 1882. My first information of the Phœnix Park murders was at Queenstown on my way home. It came to me as a terrible shock, and I would not like to be asked to describe my feelings upon hearing the news. In my opinion, Mr. Parnell's policy was to have the effect of substituting constitutional agitation for revolutionary movements, and of substituting open combination for secret combination. It was altogether untrue to suggest that either the Land League or the National League had any sympathy with crime.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ronan.—When do you fix the inception of the Parnell movement?

Mr. O'Connor:—I should say that the movement, now popularly known as the Parnell movement, was started about three centuries ago. (Laughter.)

The President: That was not the sense in which the question was asked.

Mr. O'Connor: I am trying to gather the sense of the question. I would say that the Land League movement, dated from the Irish town meeting in 1879. I wrote a preface to a book on Ireland, written by Mrs. Sullivan, the wife of Alexander Sullivan. I should say that her views were coloured by her American sympathies and those of her husband.

In reply to further questions, witness said that he did not hold himself responsible for the statements made by Devoy that the inception of the Land League movement was due to the revolutionary body in America. Witness had no personal knowledge of the details of Mr. Davitt's visit to America in 1878, and any particulars with regard to it quoted in his book were on the authority of Devoy. Witness had no knowledge as to certain persons being members of a secret society. He had never been a member of one for one hour in his life, and he objected to being questioned as to whether or not a man belonged to a secret society.

The President: You object as the author of a work to being cross-examined as to your authority for certain statements.

Mr. O'Connor: I would not like it put in that way. I object to the general question as to whether I knew that such and such persons were members of a secret society.

The meetings I addressed in America were attended by two, three, four, and five thousand people, but the Nationalists—understood as Revolutionaries—who were present formed a very small proportion—indeed, infinitesimal. I did not hear the term Clan-na-Gael until I came back to England, but I would not have felt justified in refusing the support of members of that body. I did endeavour to inflame the hatred of the Irish-Americans against the English system of government, but I did not endeavour to inflame them with hatred against the English people.

In reply to further questions, witness denied that in a speech which was reported in the *Freeman's Journal* he had referred to Patrick Sheridan as being one of the names which should be on the back of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill. The name which he probably did use was Healy. He could not say that the names of Sheridan, Boyton, and Byrne were mentioned in his book. These gentlemen were simply subordinates employed by the League, and they could not be regarded as leaders in any way. The statement made by Mr. Sexton in the House of Commons that Mr. Healy and witness took no part in the Chicago Convention but simply attended as spectators was perfectly true. Witness did not open his mouth at the Convention. He deliberately abstained from doing so, and when Father Sheehy spoke it was much against his and Mr. Healy's advice. Witness was at the preliminary meeting of the Convention, held in the *Irish World* office. He, Mr. Healy, Father Sheehy, Ford, O'Connor, and O'Reily signed the call for the Convention.

The Rev. Father O'Connor was also examined next day with reference to the Curtin murder; but nothing new was elicited.

Father O'Connor was further cross-examined by Mr. Atkinson. He stated that he did not see any necessity to visit the Curtin family, inasmuch as his curate was constantly visiting them, and he thought the curate did whatever was required.

Was not the reason you gave yesterday that they were cold in their manner to you?—Both combined; there were, witness added, concurrent causes. It was no business of his to ascertain the cause of their annoyance at him. He had not the books of the local League. There were some sort of books, not very orderly, kept by the secretaries, who had since gone to America and other places. He did not think he could obtain the books, and he did not know of any book or document in existence that would show the list of members of the League in November, 1885.

In further cross-examination, the witness said he made no effort to ascertain whether the men charged with the Curtin murder were members of the League. He admitted that the moonlighters acted against the landgrabbers, and the League condemned the landgrabbers. It was an identity of sentiment, but the means adopted were different. He approved of boycotting if it was done for the benefit of the community. He would not think it right to really deprive a man of the necessities of life, but it was not improper to give him trouble to get them.

Asked to account for the boycotting and hooting of the Curtin family if it was true that the general body of the people sympathised with them, the witness said it was because the shopkeepers were afraid of outrage at the hands of the moonlighters who issued the boycotting order. They hooted the Curtins at church because they wished to defy the police. It was illogical, but crowds were not logical as a rule.

Mr. Atkinson read a letter from the *Kerry Sentinel*, in which the writer said the League passed no resolution of condolence with regard to the Curtin murder, in order not to hurt the feelings of the friends of those convicted for the murder. The witness said he did not agree with that, but he took no steps to contradict it. He admitted having made a statement to a London newspaper correspondent that the moonlighting outrages were directed against landgrabbing; that the raids for arms were intended to cow anyone who might meditate landgrabbing; that the knowledge of the moonlighters possessing arms would still further deter them; and that the Curtin murder was due to his refusal to give up his gun. He qualified that now by saying that he gave this as an explanation from the point of view of the moonlighter, and not as an expression of his own opinions. He denied that the moonlighters were ever under the control of the League.

Mr. P. J. Foley, member of Parliament for Connemara, was called in connection with the evidence given by Inspector Tunbridge, who traced two £10 notes in March, 1883. One of them was traced to the witness, who received it from the Central Bank in exchange for a cheque for £100. The witness said he received this cheque from Frank Byrne, who had no banking account in England, and to whom he gave one of his own cheques in exchange. The witness's examination was postponed to enable him to get further particulars from his banker.

Father Lawlor, of Killorglin, was re-called and cross-examined by Sir Henry James as to a resolution of the National League condemning the action of certain of the Blennerhasset tenants for entering into "a ruinous contract" with their landlord for the purchase of their farms, and particularly for acting individually and not collectively in the matter. He considered the tenants set a very bad example, and that if it was generally followed the country would be ruined.

Mr. Reid announced that in accordance with a recent intimation from the Bench, he did not propose to proceed further with the calling of responsible persons from the branch Leagues in each of the five counties under investigation, but should limit the evidence to facts that might be thought to have a material bearing. There would be, of course, some evidence as to other cases, and as to cases of hardship and oppression.

Henry O'Connor, an officer of the Causeway branch, was called to deny that Casey, Lawlor, and a number of other men—mentioned by Buckley, one of the informers, as being members of the League and mixed up in crime—were members of either League.

In cross-examination the witness, explaining why he could not produce the Land League cash book, said he inquired of the treasurer's widow for it, and she told him that one day she found it, and as it reminded her of the good husband she had lost, she threw it into the flames. (Laughter.)

The court then adjourned for lunch.

MR. PARNELL'S ACTION AGAINST THE "TIMES."

Mr. Parnell's action against the *Times* came before the Divisional Court, composed of Justices Denman and Charles, on Tuesday afternoon, on appeal from the order of Justice Stephen affirming the order of the Master, which directed that the trial should be postponed until the Michaelmas sittings, and gave either party liberty to apply for a further postponement.

The affidavit of Mr. Soames, in support of the case being adjourned, set out that the defendants would have to get up a mass of evidence and go through a mass of documents for the purpose of preparing instructions for cross-examination, and he further said the same matters now being inquired into by the Special Commission would have to be gone into again at the trial of the action if tried before the report of the Special Commission was made. Mr. Soames further said that the object of the plaintiff in trying to get the trial on now was to obtain a verdict and forestall the report of the Commission.

Justice Denman was of opinion there was not sufficient ground shown for reversing the order. He did not attach much importance to the delay on the part of the plaintiff. The Commission might account for that. He could well understand the Commission was engaging the whole of Mr. Soames' staff, and there was no likelihood of the case, if allowed to proceed, being reached before the Michaelmas sittings.

Justice Charles concurred, although he did not at present see what effect the report could have upon the issue to be tried. The appeal was dismissed, with costs.

THE Emperor William has now definitely settled that he will arrive at Spithead from Wilhelmshaven, in the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, escorted by a flotilla of war vessels, on the afternoon of Saturday, August 3. The Prince of Wales will meet the Emperor off the Isle of Wight in the royal yacht Osborne, and His Majesty will dine with the Queen at Osborne and sleep at the palace.

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH, who was recently m arried in Paris, is about to sell his diamonds and jewels. The costly articles were on view in the auction rooms of the Hotel Drouot on Sunday (16th ult.).

LORD DUFFERIN left town on Monday (17th ult.) for Eastbourne, where he intends to remain for some time.

AT the High Court on Saturday last, Mr. Krishna Parashram Gadgil made before Mr. Justice Parsons the usual declaration as a member of the Bombay Bar.

IT is said that the Duke of Edinburgh, who will stay at Kissingen for several weeks, is far from well. It is highly improbable that he will ever again accept a naval command, either on shore or afloat.

THE following is the traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the eight days ending 30th June, 1889:—Merchandise, Rs. 9,934; passenger and other earnings, Rs. 40,639; total Rs. 50,573. Corresponding period last year, Rs. 19,088. Increase in 1889, Rs. 31,485.

ACCORDING to the *World*, it is said that the Duke of Portland has decided to devote all his past and future winnings on the turf to the erection and endowment of almshouses for poor people at Welbeck, and that the scheme was originated and suggested by the Duchess, who has the scheme much at heart.

THE Russian Foreign Office has formally notified to the Egyptian Government its adhesion to the conversion of the Preference Debt, subject only to the condition, which Riaz Pasha has accepted, that the Caisse of the Public Debt should be intrusted with controlling the employment of the savings effected by the conversion.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

WRITING on Tuesday night, the 18th ult., the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says:—The feeling of uncertainty with regard to the outlook in Servia still continues, although the reports respecting Russia's military preparations are partly contradicted. Since the spring of 1887, however, there has not been perceptible so much anxiety as to what the future has in store.

The *Daily News* Belgrade correspondent, writing under the same date, states that:—Although the news of the military convention with Russia has been officially contradicted, I am to-day in a position to state that the Servian Government rejected the Russian Minister's proposition only when the Austrian Minister, Dr. Hengelmuller, in the name of the Austrian Cabinet, demanded an unequivocal declaration on the subject. This occurred on Saturday.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent, however, avers that there is no truth in the statement to the effect Herr von Hengelmuller, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade, has remonstrated with the Regency against the conclusion of a military convention with Russia. The whole story of the alleged convention is an invention. The Regents are quite aware that as the neutrality of Servia is guaranteed by the Berlin Treaty, they cannot place their country under the protection of Russia without violating that treaty, and losing all the benefits which they derive from it.

At Shabatz in Servia, the committee of the Liberal party has issued a violent address to the Servians of Bosnia, inciting them to rebellion against Austrian rule.

The Prince of Montenegro has, it is reported, called upon all his subjects who are capable of bearing arms to register their names. It is calculated that about 35,000 men will respond to this appeal.

King Alexander, it has been decided (says the Belgrade correspondent of the *Standard*) will not visit Paris, as at first arranged, for it is feared that if he once quitted Servia there would be possibility of difficulties occurring during his absence, wich might militate against his peaceable return. In plain words, the hold of his dynasty upon the people is not deemed sufficiently strong to warrant the giving of the slightest opportunity to pretenders from outside.

The *Cologne Gazette* is informed from St. Petersburg that in Russian Court circles the possibility of the Czar, Czarina, and Czarewitch visiting Kaiser Wilhelm either in Kiel or Berlin, about the middle of August, is talked about. Nothing is known of this in the Berlin Foreign Office.

THE CZAR AND THE EMPEROR.

At the various Embassies the probability of an interview between the Czar and the German Emperor is much discussed. On both sides (remarks the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) it is considered necessary, in order to put an end in the eyes of the world to the obvious personal tension between the German Sovereign, who showed so much readiness in going to St. Petersburg, and the Czar, who has not only shown no haste in returning this visit, but has, to all appearance, at least accentuated that reserve by the toast to the Prince of Montenegro. Having remarked that the delay on the part of the Emperor of Russia in returning the German Emperor's visit was accentuated by the toast to the Prince of Montenegro, the correspondent proceeds:—The toast was more energetic, more aggressive, but less intentionally hostile than is believed. The Czar, when the time came for proposing the toast, rose and said, "I drink to my only sincere friend." The words published were "to my only true and loyal friend." This was a toning down by the functionary who now looks after the reports passing between the Government—or, rather, the Emperor—and the press. The day after the lunch Prince Bismarck said to a Russian, "We shall not make an affair of this toast. So many foolish things are done in Russia that one more or one less does not matter. We shall not pay any attention to it." Those who know Prince Bismarck do not suppose that he is quite so indifferent as he professes to be. His conduct since then with regard to Russian questions has been significant. The toast certainly gave prominence to the Czar's intention of not returning the St. Petersburg visit, and this is so striking that a plan is now being sought of bringing about a meeting between the two Sovereigns. There is, however, the correspondent explains, a difficulty in the way. The Czar, he says, has not forgotten the more than cold reception he received at Berlin when he last went there, and the contrast between that reception and the welcome just given to King Humbert has put an end to every attempt to bring about a visit of the Czar to Berlin. The negotiators will attempt, in these circumstances, to bring about a kind of compromise with reference to the place of meeting and the duration of the visit.

THE WAR SCARE.

At the commencement of the present week the reports from the various Continental correspondents were far more cheerful in tone than during the week previous. The *Times* Vienna representative declared that there could be no doubt that the tension which has existed in Europe for some years past has of late been grossly exaggerated. The *Daily News* Vienna correspondent certainly told us the announcement of the probable conclusion of a military convention between Russia and Servia had caused much excitement in that capital, but he saw no immediate danger in it. The *Standard* correspondent, who had taken the most ominous view of the situation, foresaw no danger of serious trouble before next spring at the latest. Austria, he said, had no notion of occupying Servia. A strong military force will be kept on the frontier, but that is only a precautionary measure. The key to the situation, according to the *Times* Vienna correspondent, remained what it was before—namely, the doubt whether Russia was prepared to bring the Eastern question to an issue. In the opinion of competent judges she is not, and it may be safely assumed that the friendship of the Prince of Montenegro and the support of the Metropolitan Michael will not induce the Czar to abandon his waiting policy at a time when much still remains to be done in Russia to prepare the country for the gigantic struggle which will precede the final solution of the Eastern question.

FRANCE.

GENERAL BOULANGER AS WAR MINISTER.

General Boulanger has made a sensational statement to the representative of the *Figaro* who went to ask him for information concerning the army contracts, which were, according to the semi-official press, the cause of M. Reichert's arrest. The account given by the ex-War Minister of the circumstances under which those contracts were entered into by him created great excitement in Paris.

The General said the contracts in question were those made by him secretly for the equipment of the reserves of the Territorial Army. On the eve of the Schnaebele incident he had by his Intelligence Department been warned of the hostile intentions of Germany, and had determined to prepare rapidly to meet an aggression. After taking all the other measures necessitated by the dangerous situation, General Boulanger resolved to give France the effecutal service of the 600,000 men of the Territorial Reserves which existed only on paper. They had neither arms nor uniforms, and it was of the utmost importance that the equipment should be effected with the greatest secresy and rapidity. This being the case, the Minister decided to give the Reserves the Gras rifles, which were being discarded by the regiments of the Line for the new rifles. The question of the uniforms remained to be solved. The military stores could not furnish them, and to have demanded a credit for them of Parliament at that critical moment would have greatly excited the public mind, terrified commerce, and would have placed France at once in presence of a terrible eventuality, which General Boulanger told his interviewer "We contemplated without fear, but which we did not wish to provoke." Such being the circumstances, General Boulanger, by the intermediary of the Chief of the Commissariat Department, ordered the uniforms required, and the time allowed for their delivery was so short that the makers had to suspend all other work to execute the orders given them. Boulanger adds:—"I wish to remind you, before you go, that it was not I, it was not my collaborators, it was not the manufacturers who divulged the secret of the equipment of the Territorial Reserves. Remember, it was General Feron who uttered malevolent insinuations against me, published in the journals, well knowing I should not at that moment reply to them. Germany learned it by the Ministerial organs of the Press. There was a moment of panic at Berlin, and it was then that Prince Bismarck got the new Military Law voted which gave him the six hundred thousand men which France had in excess of the German army. Thus, but for the culpable indiscretions of my enemies, who revealed to Germany the secret of our military force—a secret we had been so careful to hide—the French army at the present time would be numerically superior to that of Germany. That was what I did. France will judge between my enemies and me."

The Government journals characterised the General's story as an impudent invention. All sorts of personages of a more or less public character have been interviewed upon the subject including MM. Grevy and Flourens, the former admitting the possibility of such a decree having been signed but as yet no additional details have come forward.

We must wait (writes the *Times* corrspondent) to find where the truth lies. Meanwhile the Germans and all Europe have learnt how close we were to war at the time of the Schnaebele incident. The fact is amazing for from the first it was apparent to thoughtful men that the Schnaebele affair was not pre-meditated, and was not one of those incidents that are provoked in order to find a pretext for war. It was evident that Germany would make the concessions required. It was no less striking that Captain Driand, the son-in-law of General Boulanger, in his book "The War of the Future," which brought on him thirty days' arrest, states that in 1870 100,000 Germans were mobilised before war was declared, and adds that, in a struggle which is at hand, the war will precede the declaration.

Whatever may be the interpretation put upon the statements of General Boulanger on the subject of schemes of military equipment during his term of office, says the Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle*, the existence of a decree on the subject duly signed by M. Jules Grevy cannot be doubted, seeing that even the Opportunist newspapers acknowledge that it can be found in the archives of the Ministry of War, and is registered at the Elysee. The General still continues to try to make his case good by telegrams from London. The glaring discrepancy is in the question of dates. This and the apparent levity of all statements emanating from the same source cannot fail to produce a feeling of incredulity.

M. FERRY.

A banquet, presided over by M. Jules Ferry, and attended by about 400 persons, was held on June 17 at the Continental Hotel by the National Republican Association. M. Ferry first proposed the health of President Carnot, speaking of him as a link between the present and the past, the representative of more than a century of Republican fidelity and virtue, the guardian of public liberties, and the representative of that liberal and tolerant Republic to which the country aspired. What was wanted was a more active and resolute executive, a Senate less modest and self-effaced, a chamber less disposed to encroach on the prerogatives of others. All this could be effected without tampering with the Constitution. M. Ferry next referred to the question of religious peace, as one which would largely influence the next elections, and he quoted a passage from Littre, written in 1880, which warned philosophers and statesmen of disregarding the great mass of the French people, who would seriously resent any vexatious interference with Catholic rites. M. Ferry next spoke of the mission devolving on the Moderates, as acknowledged even by the Radicals—namely, that of winning over to the Republic those who were not irreconcileably hostile to it. The Moderates were proud of such a mission, and believed that in accomplishing it they would serve the Republic better than all the fanatics who decried them. They hoped that the October elections would be animated by ideas of concord and pacification. If there was a triumph of the coalition of old resentment and young cupidities, this century would have a shameful ending, and the great patrimony of 1789 would disappear in the most abject abdication—an abdication without the excuse of foreign or domestic peril. He refused to believe those who calumniated France by predicting the triumph of stupidity and reaction. He could not believe that a century of heroes would end with puppets. In a powerful peroration M. Ferry called on all Frenchmen—veterans who had combated the Empire and young men who had risen up to repel Cæsarism—to protest against the calumny which represented France as ready to renounce her freedom and to repudiate the heritage of 1789.

The speech of M. Jules Ferry, which an attempt was made to pass over almost in silence, has taken a strong hold of public opinion, and is now prominently discussed in the newspapers. What is at first most striking in the speech is that it is the work of a mature and thoughtful mind, the result of the long-continued studies of a statesman. M. Jules Ferry (remarks the *Times* correspondent) has just proved once more that, in spite of his long silence, neither Frenchmen nor foreigners have forgotten a voice which was listened to with satisfaction in times of trouble, and which, by a powerful effort, can compel men to be thoughtful and moderate.

GERMANY.

THE SAMOAN TREATY.

The delegates of the Samoa Conference held a plenary sitting on Friday afternoon, at which the details of the still unsettled questions were discussed, and of which a full agreement was arrived at. The final Act of the Conference was then signed, and the members concluded their labours, to the satisfaction, it is to be hoped, of all parties concerned. The United States Government, it is reported, made its adhesion to the Samoa Treaty conditional upon its ratification by the Senate, and as this cannot take place until December next, the *status quo* will be maintained in the islands until that time. The treaty guarantees the autonomous administration of the Samoa Islands under the joint control of Germany and the United States, Great Britain acting as arbitrator in the event of any differences arising.

The announcement of the signature of the Samoa Treaty was made by Mr. Blaine at a meeting of the Cabinet at Washington on June 14. The Minister agreed that in its final form the treaty was eminently satisfactory to the United States.

The Berlin newspapers of all shades of opinion are very guarded in their comments on the results of the Samoa Conference. They blame the Government for keeping the provisions of the treaty so secret, and declared that it will be quite impossible for the truth to be long withheld.

SWITZERLAND.

The *North German Gazette* publishes in a conspicuous place the following communication:—"On the 13th inst. the German and Russian representatives presented to the Secretary of State of the Swiss Foreign Office an official Note in which they complained of the abuse by the Swiss authorities of the right of neutrality granted to Switzerland, and of the non-fulfilment of the duties connected therewith." The diplomatic action of Russia and Germany has also been supported, it is said, by the Austrian and Italian representatives in Berne. The Geneva correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"With a view to give satisfaction to the three Powers who have made complaints, the Federal Council has addressed a Diplomatic Note announcing that a bill with regard to strangers in this country will be presented. An Attorney-General of the Confederation will be appointed, and to him will be entrusted the duty of prosecuting any refugees whose acts may be considered dangerous to international peace or to the security of foreign Government."

The Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* is informed that King Humbert has offered his services as mediator between Germany and Switzerland in the differences existing between those two countries, and that His Majesty's offer has been accepted.

The Federal Council has requested the Federal Assembly to authorise the immediate appropriation of a sum of 16,000,000 francs to be applied to the introduction of repeating rifles of the Schmidt pattern in the Swiss army.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JULY 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok.—Saigon line interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 7th July 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	7	6	...	...	17
Suez	7	5	30	1	29

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 7th July 1889:—

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	51	...	6
„ Kurrachee	...	20	...	3
„ Madras	...	16	...	3

THE *Manchester Guardian* hears that Mr. Childers contemplates visiting India in the autumn.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21ST JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, R. N. R., with the English mails of the 21st June, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Coleman	Mr Humphreys
Capt Stewart	Mr Hickson
Mr Foord	Mr Bennett
Capt G B Smith	Mr J Glassford
Mrs Smith	Mr G Glassford
Mr Luckstedt	Mr West

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Lewis	Mr Butts
Mr Cox	Mr Cook
Mr Westland	Major Thomas
Mr Carstairs	Mr Webster
Mr Slack	Mr Brown
Mr Alexander	Maj Lindsay

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 15TH TO 21ST JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince of Wales on Monday presided at the meeting of the committee formed to create a memorial of the late Father Damien, and it was resolved to erect a monument at Father Damien's grave to establish a leper hospital ward in London, and that an inquiry into the prevalence of leprosy in India should be undertaken.

Mr. Gladstone, continuing his political tour, on Friday addressed a numerous gathering at Launceston, bitterly animadverting on the conduct of the Liberal Unionists. In the evening he spoke at length in advocacy of Home Rule for Ireland at a large meeting in the Drill-hall, Plymouth, which was presided over by Sir Thomas Acland. On Saturday the right hon. gentleman spoke first at an open-air meeting at Poole, and afterwards at Wimborne and Blandford.

The House of Commons reassembled on Monday. Mr. W. H. Smith, in moving that the whole of Tuesday's sittings during the remainder of the Session be devoted to Government business, said the Sugar Convention Bill would not be pressed at present. After some discussion an amendment to defer the operation of the motion for a month was negatived by 223 to 45. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the Army Estimates. On Tuesday the House went into Committee of Supply, and after much discussion passed the remainder of the Naval Estimates. The Army Estimates were then proceeded with, and a number of votes were passed. On Wednesday some of the clauses of the Cruelty to Children Bill were passed, and a resolution to appoint a hybrid Committee to consider the Coal Duties Abolition Bill was agreed to. Last night the second reading of the Universities (Scotland) Bill occupied the whole of the sitting.

Sir Lepel Griffin on Tuesday read a paper on the relations of the native Princes of India and the British Government, contending that it is the duty of the latter to protect the native population from oppression and tyranny.

The proceedings in the arbitration consequent on the action for libel brought by Sir G. Chetwynd against Lord Durham were resumed at the Royal Courts of Justice on Friday and Saturday, and were again adjourned.

Appeal was made on Tuesday to the Judges of the Queen's Bench on behalf of Mr. Parnell against the order of the Judge at Chambers postponing the trial of his action for libel against *The Times* until the Michaelmas sittings, but the Court dismissed the appeal.

The wife of a man named Bruni, living in Charlotte-street, Tottenham-court-road, committed suicide on Monday, after murdering her child.

Captain Grimstone, Chief Constable of Leicestershire, committed suicide on Tuesday by shooting himself through the head.

OBITUARY.—D.-I.-G of Hospitals R. C. Guise, Ben. Ret.; Lieut E. A. Wilde, Ben. Ret.; G. Druitt, Esq., Bo. C.S.; Lord A. P. Cecil; Sir J. Falshaw; Maj.-Genl Sir T. Hurdle, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Col. B. P. Browne Rev. T. Eaton, M.A.; Dr. Crombie; Mr. W.H. Bristow; Mr. W. Newitt; and Lady Montgomery.

THE Samoan Conference has terminated in the signature of a Convention by the delegates of all the three Powers interested. It is understood that Germany consents to the restoration of King Malietoa, and that Samoa is to enjoy a qualified autonomy, matters affecting the lives and property of foreign traders being placed under the control of agents of their Governments.

The marriage of the Russian Grand Duke Paul and the Princess Alexandra of Greece was solemnized in the Chapel of the Winter Palace, at St. Petersburg, on Sunday.

The Paris police have made further seizures of documents in connexion with the forthcoming trial of General Boulanger.

The reported visit of Russian Generals to Paris has caused excitement at Berlin and Vienna, but from St. Petersburg it is denied that any negotiations are pending with the French Government.

The recent fall in the exchange value of the rouble is declared to be the consequence of financial operations by speculators opposed to the conversion of the Russian debt, and that neither military preparations nor an anticipated inferior harvest have in any way contributed to the depreciation.

Speculations are rife on the Continent as to the probability of an interview between the Czar and the German Emperor in the autumn, but nothing is positively known as yet on that subject.

The Russian Government has notified its assent to the conversion of the Egyptian Debt. The French assent has not yet been given, but it is expected soon.

There is great disorder in Crete, arising more from the disputes of factions than from hostility to the Ottoman Government.

Letters have been received at Zanzibar, dated Ujiji, March 10, confirming the success of the mission of Mr. H. M. Stanley, who had been joined by Tippoo Tib. Mr. Stanley, with Emin Pasha, intended to force his way through Masaiand to Mombasa.

THE GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE following letter from the India Office has been sent to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:—

"India Office, Whitehall, S. W., June 17, 1889.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ult., forwarding copy of a resolution by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, urging upon her Majesty's Government the importance of a more rapid development of the Indian Railways than has hitherto been found possible. In reply, I am to remark that the efforts of the Government to extend railway communication in India, whether by the direct agency of the State, or indirectly by the grant of assistance to companies are inseparably connected with the financial condition of the empire, and are limited by the necessity of avoiding fresh taxation. Viscount Cross is, however, fully sensible of the importance of the subject to which you have drawn his attention, and is most desirous of aiding the expansion of the Indian railway system in any way compatible with the conditions referred to. The following extract from a report recently received from the Government of India gives the latest figures available relating to the extension of railways in India:—'The railway mileage open on March 31, 1889, was 15,243½ miles; in the twelve months then ended 880½ miles of railway had been completed and opened for traffic. In addition, there were then 2,272 miles (of this 341 miles of line under construction were already sanctioned), of which 680½ had received sanction in the year 1888-89'—I am, &c., HORACE WALPOLE."

IF Sir Edward Watkin hopes to reduce the P. and O. fares—with the view of facilitating the Oriental grand tour—he must reckon with the hard-headed, resolute, and stiffish gentleman who is, to all intents and purposes, the P. and O. Company. We (*The Echo*) mean its chairman, Mr. T. Sutherland. Mr. Sutherland is in many ways a remarkable man. Though he has accomplished so much in the business world, he is only fifty-five years old. He is an Aberdonian, which, perhaps, accounts for his being so hard-headed. Passing through the local university without any distinction, he drifted up to London in the year of the Great Exhibition, 1852, and found employment in the P. and O. office in London. Proving himself a smart young man, Sutherland was sent out to one of the Company's offices in India, and next to Hong-Kong. In Hong-Kong he became a member of the Local Legislative Council. In 1867, when the affairs of the P. and O. Company were in a bad way, Mr. Sutherland returned to London, and became one of the Company's managers. Subsequently he became managing director, and finally chairman.

MR. BRADLAUGH intends to bring forward the substance of his resolution with regard to native grievances and self-government in India which stood on the paper for Tuesday night—and was shut out by the adoption of Mr. Smith's motion taking Tuesdays for public business—as an amendment to the second reading of the Council of India Reduction Bill.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

TUESDAY, 18th ult., being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, was observed as Speech Day at Wellington College. The Head Master, the Rev. E. C. Wickham, presided, and among those present were Lord Wolseley, Colonel the Hon. W. P. Talbot, General Sir E. A. Whitmore, and General Sir J. L. Simmons. E. C. Mordaunt was awarded the Queen's Medal; J. C. V. Durell, the Archbishop of Canterbury's Prize for Divinity; Baron Dedlitz, Earl Derby's Prize for French. W. M. Harrison took the Wellesley Scholarship; A. Bannerman, the Wellesley Exhibition; Baron Dedlitz, the Benson Scholarship; and Phipps, Rennie, Marsden, Headlam, Newman, Forbes, and Blewitt were elected to open scholarships.

The head master read the honours gained since last year. Nine obtained scholarships and distinctions at the Universities; sixteen obtained the leaving certificates of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board; eleven obtained admissions to Woolwich Academy, five to Sandhurst, and three commissions in the Royal Engineers, and two obtained appointments in the Indian Civil Service. They did not advise parents to put their boys in the latter examination. He did not agree with a great deal that was said last autumn about the evil of competitive examinations; but he thought the examination for the Indian Civil Service a most cruel and destructive examination, and it was not fit for anybody who was not of very strong physique and of considerable ability. Some 600 scholars at Wellington had joined the army.

Lord Wolseley said

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's

Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

Wholesale: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & C°; *Paris*, Chassaing & C°, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« Messers CHASSAING & C° (members of the Jury at the Liverpool « Exibition 1886) are the only French « chemists whose medicaments were « awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat « of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta « Exibition 1883-84 ».

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS

Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1171 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

1172 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Drägees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1467 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS' INJECTION

Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1246 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

Aubergier's

CELEBRATED

SYRUP & PASTE

of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS IN CURING

BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections of the respiratory organs.**

WHOLESALE: COMAR & C°

28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS

Sold by all Chemists.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantin and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co., CANTERBURY.)

PARIS 1875 GOLD MEDAL — AWARDED TO JOHNSON & C° — DIPLOMA-HANOVER 1878 — JOHNSON'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE — JOHNSON & C° BREWERS CANTERBURY ENGLAND — LONDON 1873 MEDAL — AWARDED TO JOHNSON & C°

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and has in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

Bottles, per doz.....Rs.	6 8	Half-bottles, per doz .....Rs.	4 6
Bottles, per case of four dozen...Rs.	25 8	Half-bottles, per case of six dozen.Rs.	26 0

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE GREATEST BLESSING

OF Life is a Perfect State of Health. To secure this undeniable boon use LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE as occasions arise. When the

STOMACH IS DISORDERED through over-eating or drinking, or taking unsuitable food, its corrective action is mild, speedy, and permanent. It is highly extolled and constantly recommended by eminent medical gentlemen. (*See Bill with each Bottle.*) It strikes at the

ROOT OF DISEASE, improving Digestion by clearing away obstructions and impurities from the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, and at the same time renovating the Blood eradicating poisonous and feverish humours, cooling and oxygenating it.

IN FEVERISH COLDS AND ALL FEVERISH SYMPTOMS it is pre-eminently useful. Taken on going to bed it removes the stuffy sensation in the nose and ermits free breathing, inducing peaceful sleep.

NO OTHER MEDICINE REQUIRED for fifteen years. Mr. YOUNG writes: "For something like fifteen years I have constantly taken your Pyretic Saline, that is to say, *every morning*. During the whole of that time I have *never taken any other medicine*, nor have I had a doctor." It is

MOST EFFICACIOUS in preventing and curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Feverishness, Scarlet and other Fevers, Small-pox, Eruptive and Skin Affections, and kindred ailments. Sold by all PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS, and by

HENRY LAMPLOUGH, Ld., 9A, Old Broad St., and 113, High Holborn, LONDON, E.C.

APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at Special Rate.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S MARVEL WATCH.

Rs. 10

A very cheap Brass open-face short-winding keyless lever Watch, with enamelled dial, bold figures, second-hand, and push pin to set the hands.

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, is not to be compared with any of the Cheap Watches or Toy Watches, now so extensively advertized, and deals the death-blow to the American trash lately imported.

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, needs no other recommendation, but the Manufacturer's name and reputation to make it the most popular Watch among the millions of India.

The Marvel Watch, at **Rs. 10,** is unique at the price, and is guaranteed for one year. None genuine unless bearing above Trade-mark. 10 per Cent. Discount allowed to purchasers of Half-a-dozen or more at a time.

Postage and Packing Free.

To be had from the well known Manufacturers only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.

(OF CALCUTTA)

WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

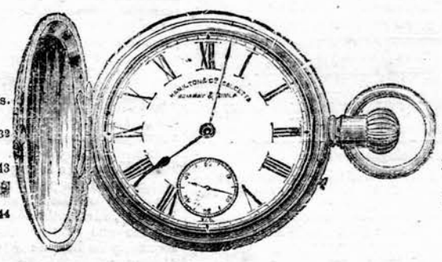
73, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE "OFFICE" WATCH.

Guaranteed for Two Years.

PRICES.

	Rs.
Silver Open Face	32
Silver Hunting Case	43
Silver Demi-Hunting Case	44



NOTE.

A strong Sterling Silver Keyless Watch thoroughly Serviceable for everyday wear.

THESE watches are carefully examined and timed by the Head of our Watch Department before being sent out. The great demand for them hitherto proves, that they have given entire satisfaction to all.

The above prices are subject to a discount of ten per cent. for prompt cash payment or V. P. P.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,

LATE THEODOR KNAUST,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAMPS! LANTERNS!

THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF.

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.

EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my constant and best attention, and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.

VICTORIA BURNERS,

With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, *viz.* :—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45
With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

As attested by Professor Dr. L. Weber, of the University of Breslau, and Professor Dr. R. Benedict, of the Polytechnicum of Vienna.

No. 6945 — No. 2372

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Menist's Perfect Pebble* SPECTACLES it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it we supply a cheaper class as noted below.

We have also a large supply of ordinary glass from Rs. 3 a pair.

When a change of power becomes necessary, we supply Menist's Perfect Pebbles at half price (Rs. 8), taking back the unsuitable pair.

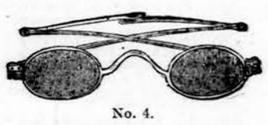
Menist's Spectacles can only be obtained from

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.

No. 1.

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

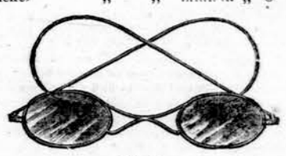
Dr. Menist's Gold	Rs.	45
,, Silver	,,	25
,, Steel	,,	16
Gold, ordinary Pebbles	Rs.	40
Silver ,, ,,	,,	18, & 22
Steel ,, ,,	,,	6, 8, & 10
Nickel ,, ,,	,,	8



No. 4.

TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

Dr. Menist's Gold	Rs.	55
,, Silver	,,	28
,, Steel	,,	16
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	,,	45
Silver ,, ,,	,,	22
Steel ,, ,,	,,	8 & 10
Nickel ,, ,,	,,	8



No. 5

RIDING HOOKS.

Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs.	45
Silver ,,	,,	25
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	,,	40
Silver ,, ,,	,,	22
Steel ,, ,,	,,	8
Nickel ,, ,,	,,	8

No. 6.

SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs.	60
Silver ,,	,,	30
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	,,	50
Silver ,, ,,	,,	25
Steel ,, ,,	,,	10

No. 8.

FOLDERS OR PINCENEZ (of various Patterns).

Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs.	40 & 45
Silver ,,	,,	25
Steel ,,	,,	16
Tortoise-shell, Gold-mounted	,,	30
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	,,	40
Silver ,, ,,	,,	20
Steel ,, ,,	,,	10

No. 10.

GLOBULAR GLARE GLASSES (Neutral Tint).

Gold	Rs.	60
Silver	,,	30
Steel	,,	6
,, Cheaper quality	,,	3

No. 11.

GLARE AND DUST PROTECTORS (for Railway Travelling).

Gold, flat neutral Tint Lenses	Rs.	85
Silver ,, ,,	,,	35
Steel, best quality ,,	,,	12
,, 2nd ,,	,,	8
,, 3rd ,,	,,	6

No. 12

D EYE PRESERVERS (with Gauze or Glass sides).

Gold, with straight or hooksides	Rs.	45
,, Turn pins	,,	50
Silver, Turn pin or Single	,,	25
Steel	,,	8 to 10
Nickel	,,	8

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co

206, Cr PORTLAND St LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S

SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,

No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Balfgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co. Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper Madan & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld.; Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co. Lahore.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

FLOR DE

These very select Indian Cigars are made of choicest Dindigul tobacco, covered with the best Java Leaf,

Three sizes—No. I., No. II., and No. III.

COROMANDEL.

To be obtained from

Messrs. G. A. GREGORY & Co., Madras.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.